ALL ABOUT HISTORY™

World War I firsts

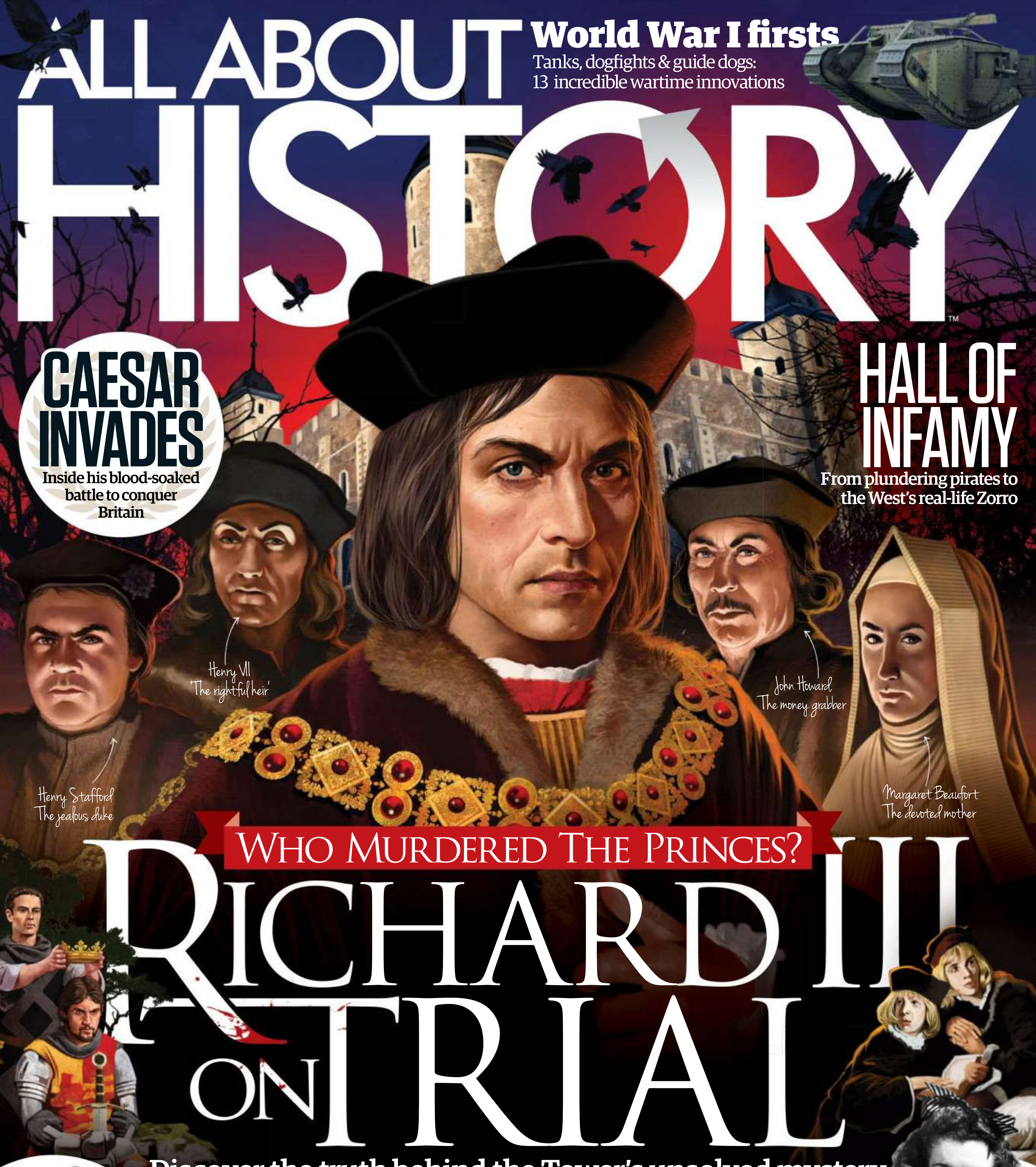
Tanks, dogfights & guide dogs: 13 incredible wartime innovations

CAESAR INVADES

Inside his blood-soaked battle to conquer Britain

HALL OF INFAMY

From plundering pirates to the West's real-life Zorro


Henry VII
'The rightful heir'
John Howard
The money grabber
Henry Stafford
The jealous duke
Margaret Beaufort
The devoted mother

WHO MURDERED THE PRINCES?

RICHARD III ON TRIAL

Discover the truth behind the Tower's unsolved mystery

The city in the sky

Why was the Inca stronghold of Machu Picchu left for ruin?

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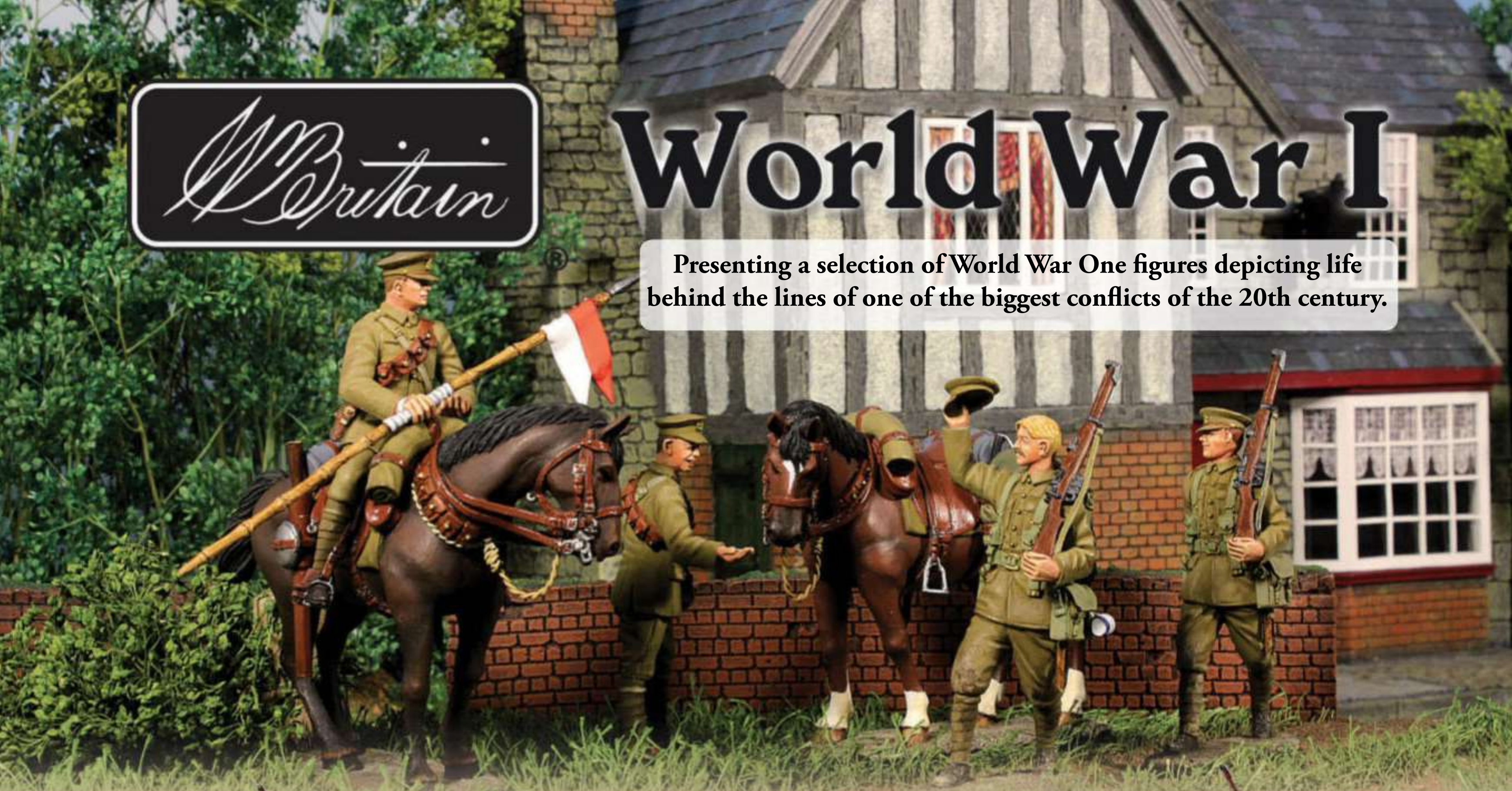
ISSUE 28

Becoming Marilyn

The troubled childhood and rocky rise of Norma Jeane



World War I

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Before she dyed her hair platinum, Marilyn Monroe was a shy girl with a troubled home life. Find out how she became a screen siren on page 44

Welcome

Richard III was hauled back into the public eye in 2012 when archaeologists discovered his remains buried beneath a Leicester car park. The search gripped millions around the world and thousands watched the procession to his final resting place at Leicester Cathedral.

Though the case of his missing body is now closed, there remains one mystery surrounding the notorious king that is yet to be unravelled: the case of the princes in the Tower. The two young boys were last seen in 1483, when their uncle – Richard – had them sent to the Tower of London, supposedly in preparation for the elder prince's coronation. However, days later they were declared illegitimate and Richard III was crowned. The boys were never seen again.

Some say they were exiled, others say they died of a 'malady', but the popular theory is that the boys were murdered. So this issue, we've put the car park king on trial to find out whether he really did kill the princes. We've lined up the suspects, weighed up the evidence, and made our own verdict on the matter, but it's up to you to decide who you think is guilty.

Alicea

Alicea Francis
Deputy Editor

Editor's picks

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Day in the life of a pirate
We've seen it in the movies, but now you can find out what day-to-day life would really have been like for a pirate quartermaster on the high seas.

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The city in the sky
What was the true purpose of the Inca stronghold of Machu Picchu? And why was it left to ruin? Discover the story behind this landmark on page 58.

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World War I firsts
From the mass use of poison gas to guide dog training schools, the innovations of WWI changed our lives, be it for better or worse.

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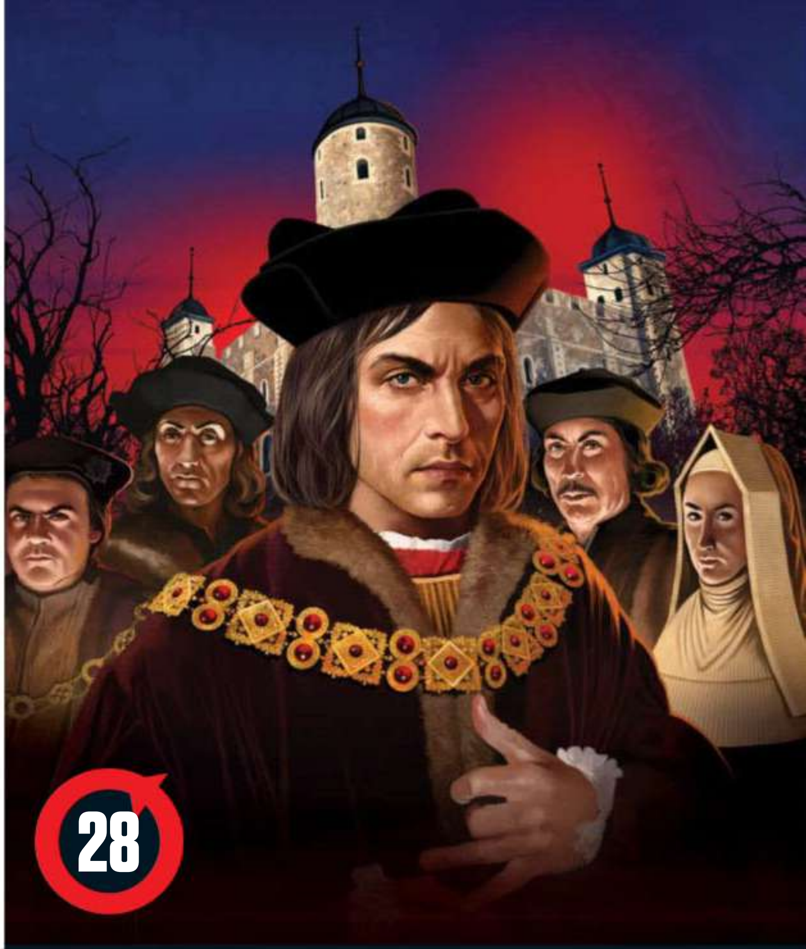

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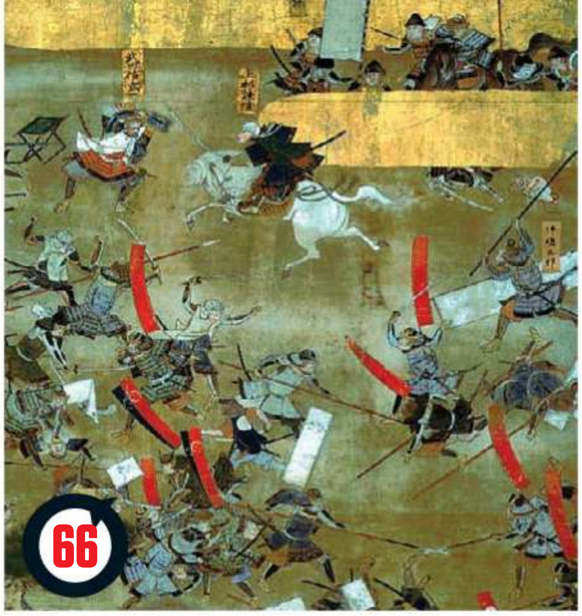

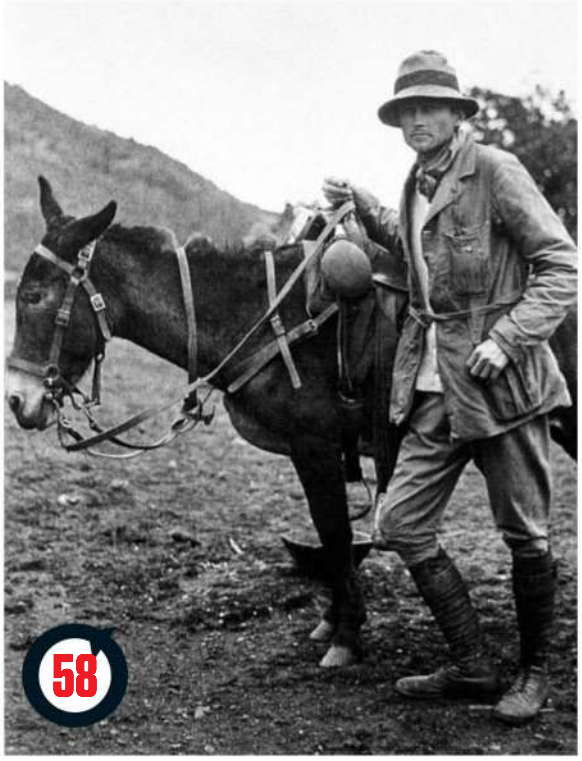

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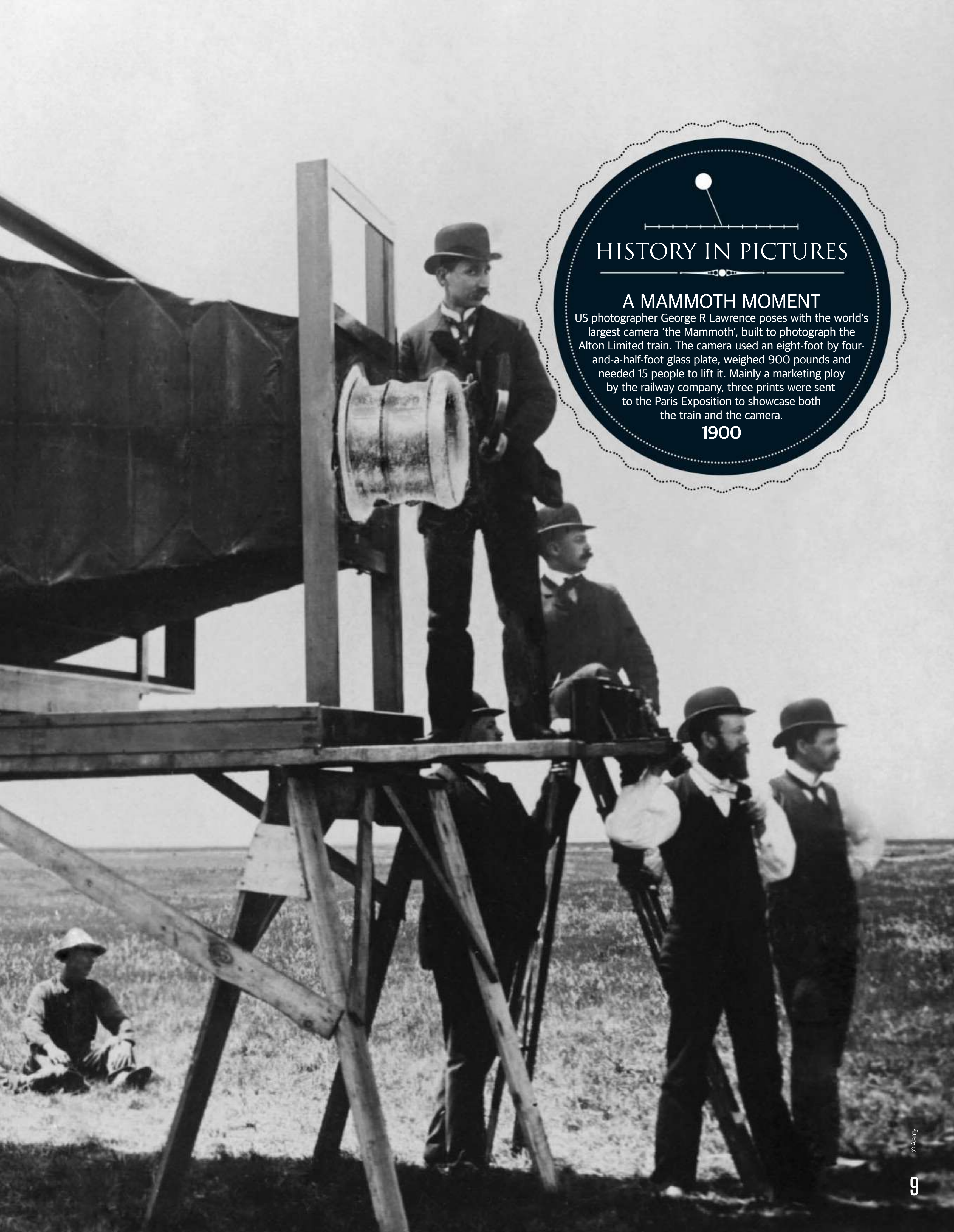
ALL ABOUT HISTORY
VICTORIAN CRIME
MARIE ANTOINETTE
RICHARD III ON TRIAL

HISTORY IN COLOUR

THE JOB HE LEFT BEHIND

A factory worker checks electrical assemblies for Lockheed Vega Aircraft Corporation, California. Prior to the States' entry into World War II, Lockheed had only five women on its payroll. When its male employees were called up, the factory carried out an 'employment experiment' in which they trialled female workers, who proved to be more than capable.

1942



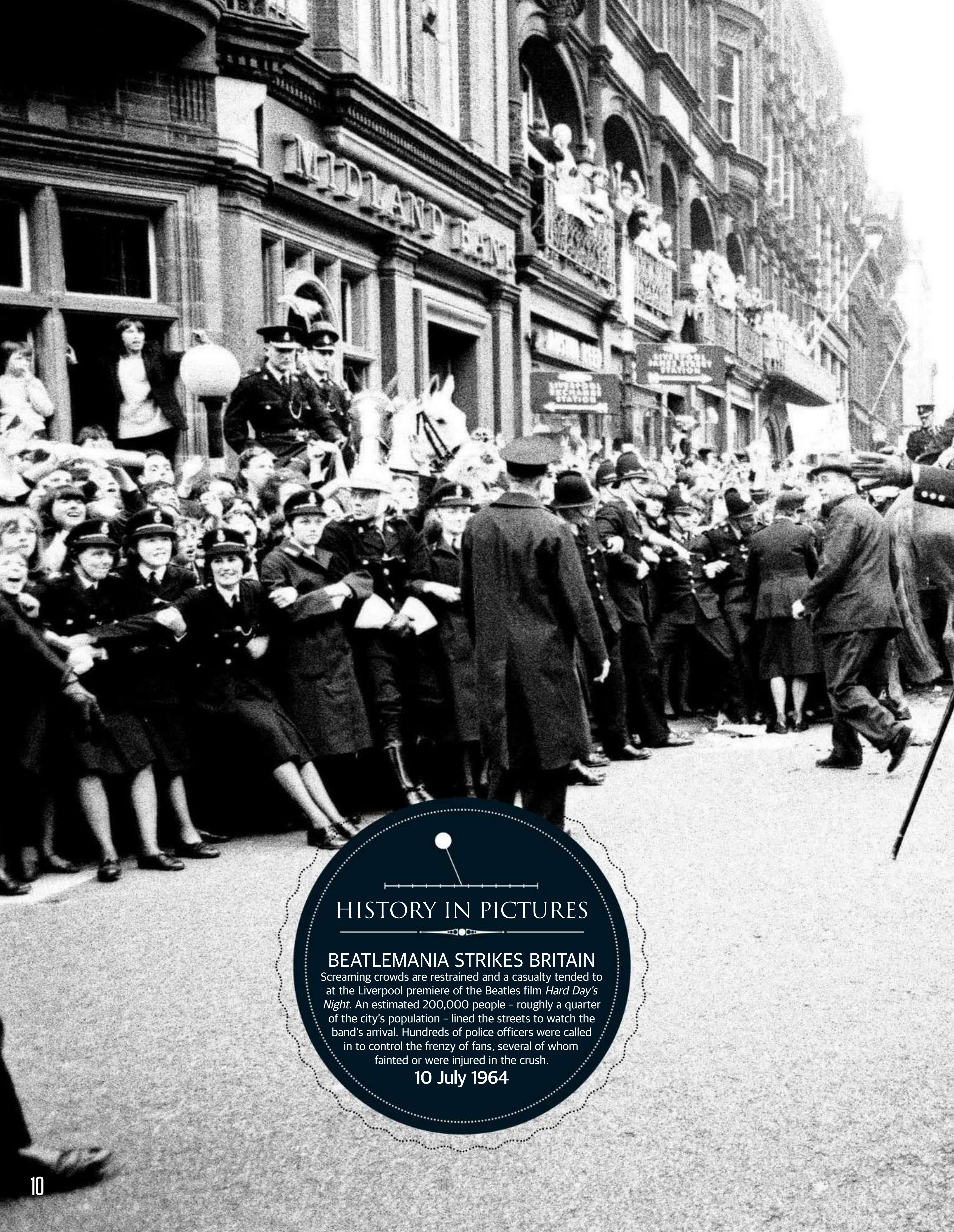
HISTORY IN PICTURES

A MAMMOTH MOMENT

US photographer George R Lawrence poses with the world's largest camera 'the Mammoth', built to photograph the Alton Limited train. The camera used an eight-foot by four-and-a-half-foot glass plate, weighed 900 pounds and needed 15 people to lift it. Mainly a marketing ploy by the railway company, three prints were sent to the Paris Exposition to showcase both the train and the camera.

1900

© Alamy



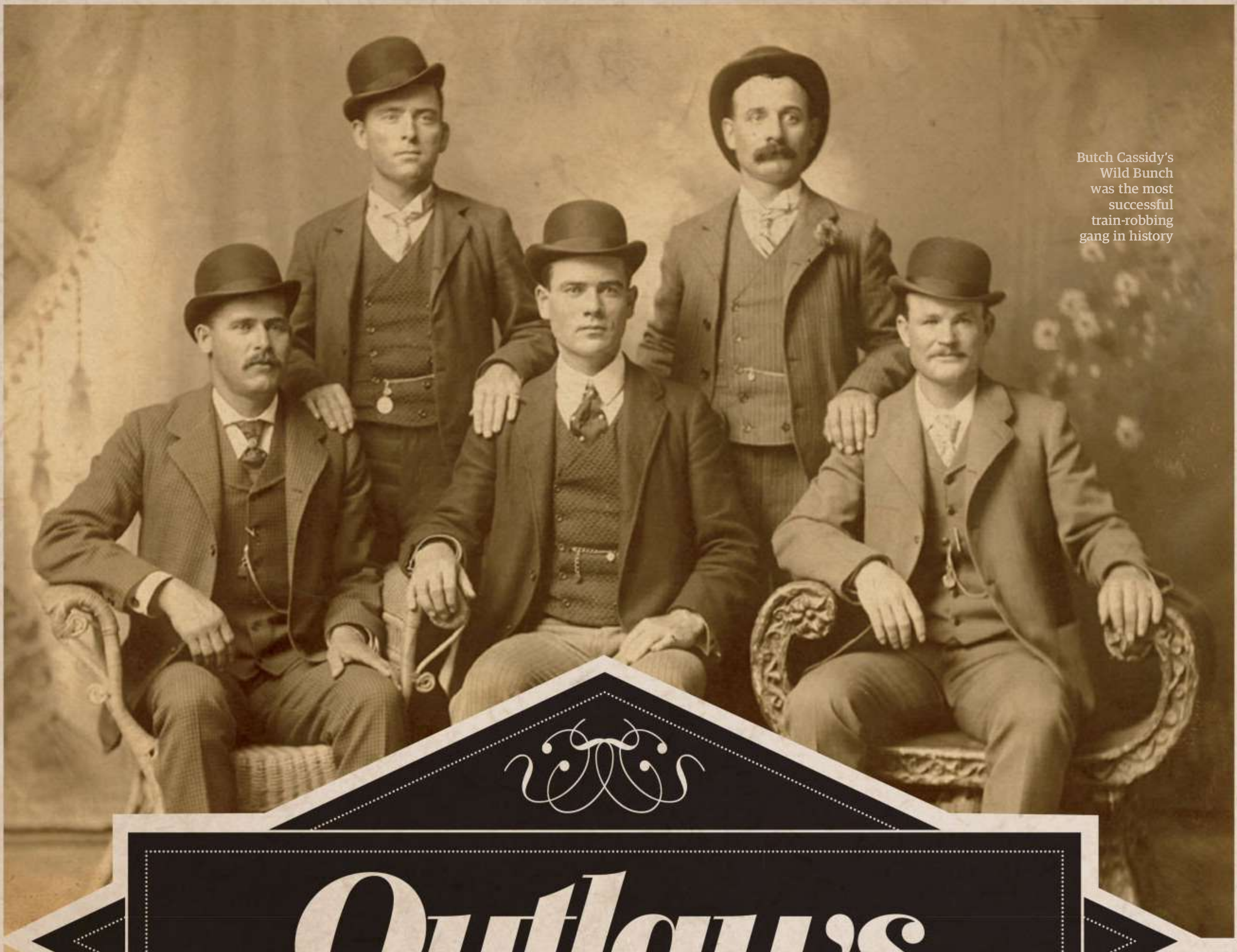
HISTORY IN PICTURES

BEATLEMANIA STRIKES BRITAIN

Screaming crowds are restrained and a casualty tended to at the Liverpool premiere of the Beatles film *Hard Day's Night*. An estimated 200,000 people – roughly a quarter of the city's population – lined the streets to watch the band's arrival. Hundreds of police officers were called in to control the frenzy of fans, several of whom fainted or were injured in the crush.

10 July 1964

© Alamy

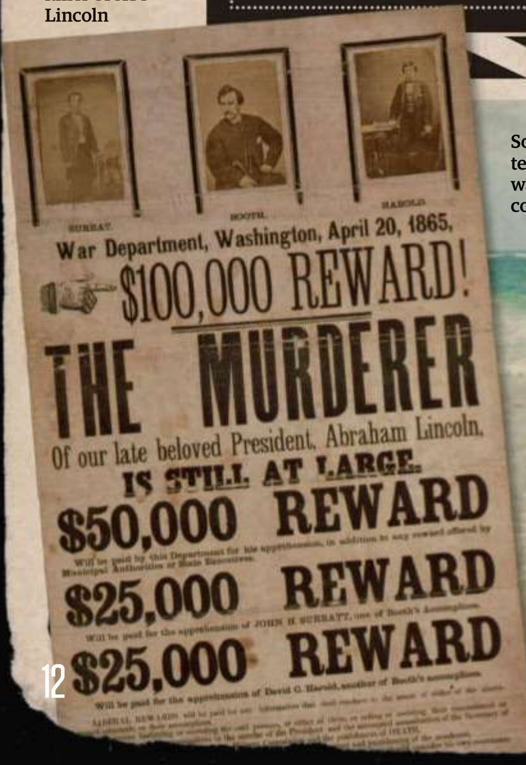


Butch Cassidy's Wild Bunch was the most successful train-robbing gang in history

Outlaws

12 PAGES OF VILLAINY & VICE

A $100,000 reward was offered for the killer of Abe Lincoln



SURRAT. BOOTH. HAROLD.

War Department, Washington, April 20, 1865,

$100,000 REWARD!

THE MURDERER

Of our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln,

IS STILL AT LARGE.

$50,000 REWARD

Will be paid by this Department for his apprehension, in addition to any reward offered by Municipal Authorities or State Executives.

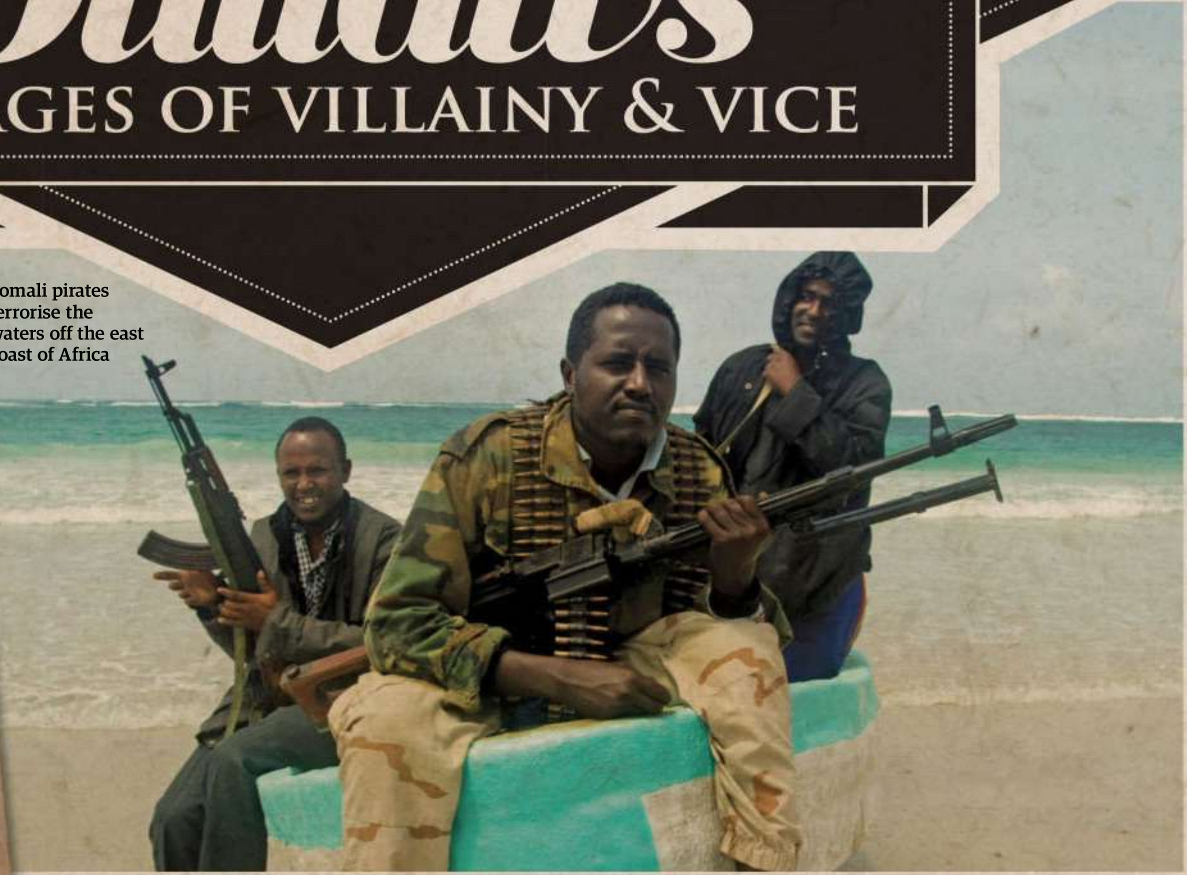
$25,000 REWARD

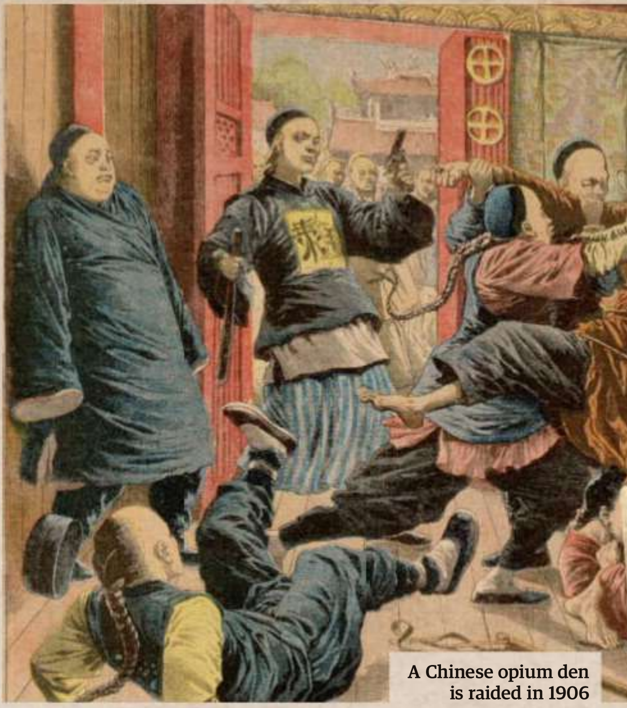
Will be paid for the apprehension of JOHN H. SURRATT, one of Booth's Accomplices.

$25,000 REWARD

Will be paid for the apprehension of David C. Harold, another of Booth's accomplices.

Somali pirates terrorise the waters off the east coast of Africa

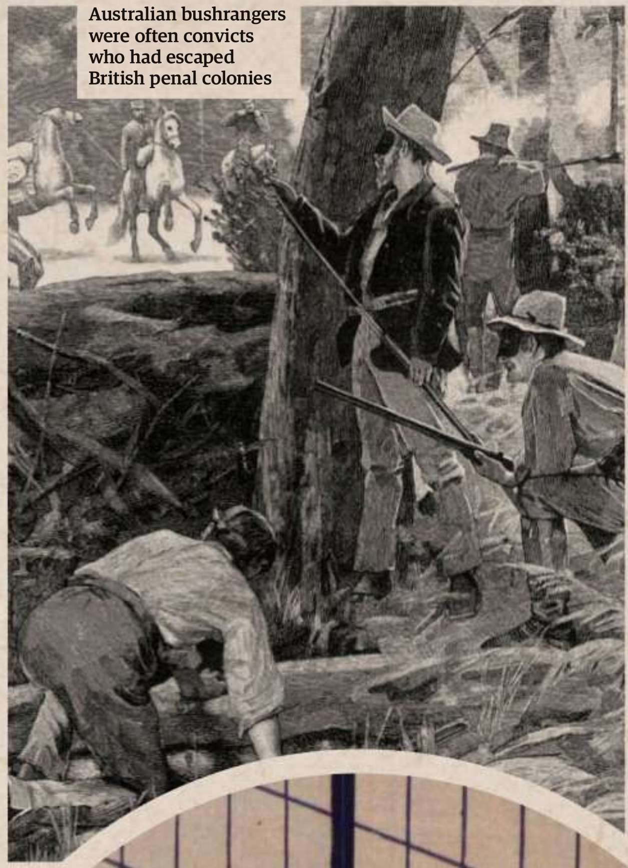


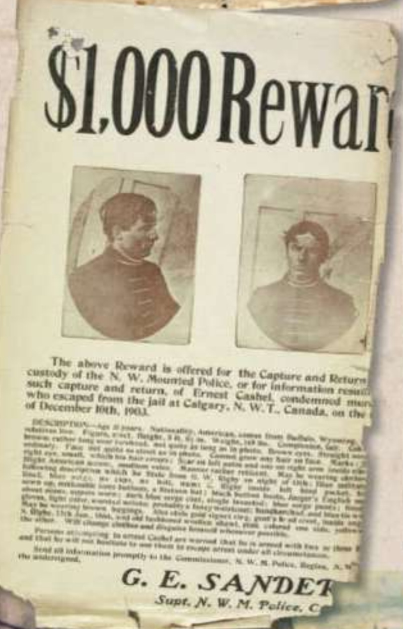


A Chinese opium den is raided in 1906

Pancho Villa and his revolutionaries seize hacienda land for distribution to peasants and soldiers

Australian bushrangers were often convicts who had escaped British penal colonies





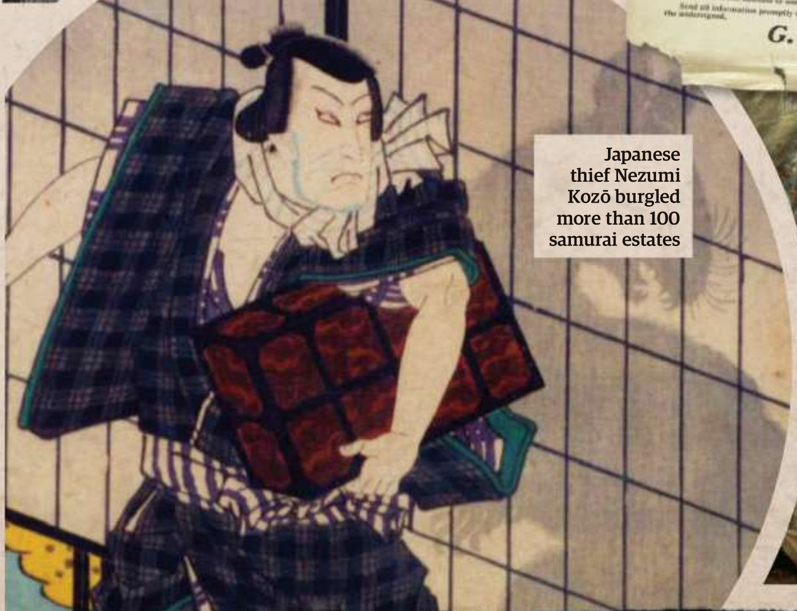
$1,000 Rewar

The above Reward is offered for the Capture and Return custody of the N. W. Mounted Police, or for information resul such capture and return, of Ernest Cashel, condemned mur who escaped from the jail at Calgary, N. W. T., Canada, on the of December 10th, 1903.

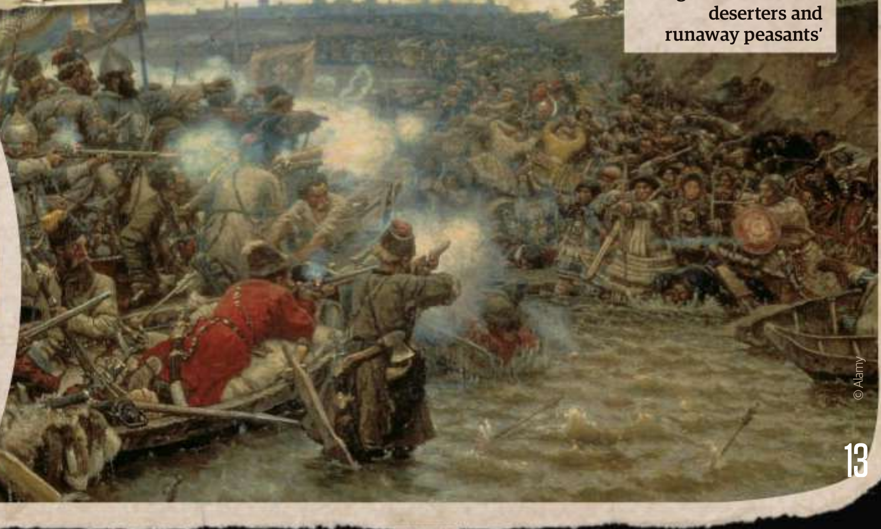
G. E. SANDET

Supt. N. W. M. Police, C

Tantia Bhīl has been called the Indian Robin Hood for plundering the treasuries of the British government



Japanese thief Nezumi Kozō burgled more than 100 samurai estates



Cossack communities were referred to as ‘vagabonds, thieves, deserters and runaway peasants’

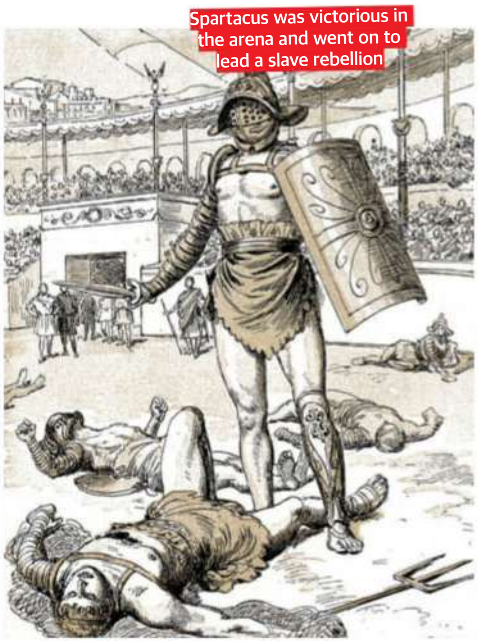
© Alamy

Outlaws across history

SPARTACUS WAGES WAR

ROME 73-71 BCE

The Third Servile War was waged against the Roman Republic by a band of around 120,000 escaped slaves - primarily gladiators - under the leadership of the legendary Spartacus. The largely untrained rebels were surprisingly successful in their attacks against the mighty Roman army, but the rebellion was finally crushed by legions led by Marcus Licinius Crassus. Despite its failure, the uprising continued to affect Roman politics for years to come.


Spartacus was victorious in the arena and went on to lead a slave rebellion

The forest outlaws

ENGLAND 1209

The Forest Laws in Medieval England prohibited hunting in the Royal Forests by anyone but the king. If caught, a man could be blinded in both eyes, castrated or killed. The laws were enforced by secret police called Foresters, but those who escaped them would live in the land as outlaws. In 1209, Hugh the Scot was caught with a deer and fled to a church for sanctuary before escaping in disguise, dressed as a woman. Many outlaws of this time were romanticised and it is thought this is where the legend of Robin Hood came from.

William the Conqueror enjoyed hunting and established the Forest Laws to protect game animals from anyone but him

Outlaws timeline

Roman law forbids fire and water
Anyone who returns to Roman territory after being exiled is an outlaw. It is a punishable offence to provide them use of fire or water.
3rd century BCE

Outlawry is the harshest penalty
In early Germanic law, offences against the community are punished by outlawry, meaning the convicted can be killed by anyone.
5th century

Erik the Red outlawed
The hot-headed Viking criminal is convicted of manslaughter, pronounced an outlaw and exiled from Iceland. He will settle in a place he names Greenland.
981 CE

Magna Carta ends outlawry
The legal document Magna Carta entitles suspects to a trial in a court of law, ending outlawry (putting someone outside of legal protection).
1215

Magna Carta made clear that the monarch was not above the law

The Pirate Queen
Grace O'Malley dominates the coast of Ireland, raiding ships. When her family are taken ransom, she convinces Queen Elizabeth I to set them free.
1530-1603

Pirate Grace O'Malley comes face to face with Queen Elizabeth I

Earl of Danby outlawed
Henry Danvers is outlawed for murdering Henry Long. The Long and Danvers family feud is said to have inspired *Romeo And Juliet*. **1597**

Henry Danvers was eventually pardoned for killing his rival

Slovakian bandit sentenced to death
Juraj Jánošík, the Robin Hood of Slovakia, preyed on aristocrats and lived in the forest. He is hung on a hook for his outlawry.
1713

A statue of Juraj Jánošík stands in Smetana Park in the Czech Republic

The highwayman is executed
The infamous Dick Turpin had made a career out of highway robbery but is hung for his crimes. He will be romanticised as a heroic figure. **1739**

Dick Turpin was caught after shooting a cockerel

Emperor made an outlaw
Great Britain, Russia, Austria and Prussia declare French Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte an outlaw.
13 March 1815

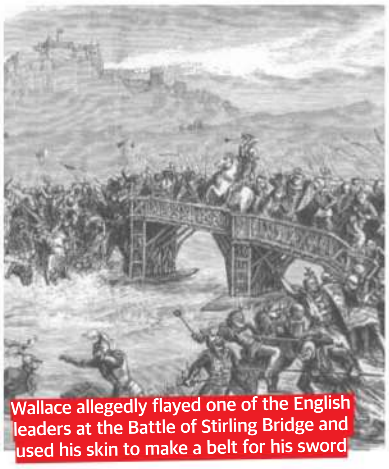
Bushrangers get rich from the gold rush
Bushrangers are runaway convicts surviving in the Australian bush. Many of them thrive during the gold rush.
1850s

300 BCE
0 CE
1000
1500
1600
1700
1800

An outlaw and a martyr

SCOTLAND 11 SEPTEMBER 1297

While the English saw William Wallace as a murderer and an outlaw, the Scots considered him a martyr who fought for their independence. When King Edward I conquered Scotland in 1296, Wallace waged guerrilla warfare on the occupying armies. He weakened England's hold on Scotland and was appointed 'guardian of the kingdom'. But he was seized in 1305 and hung for treason.

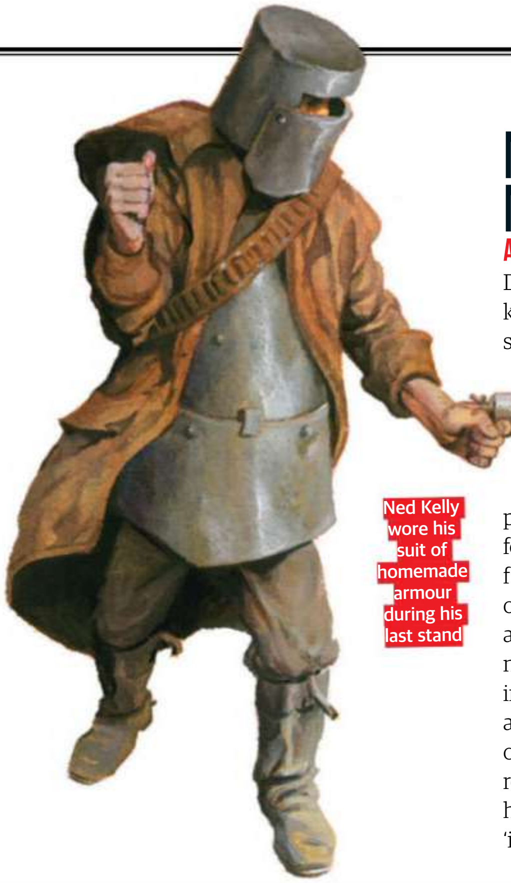

Wallace allegedly flayed one of the English leaders at the Battle of Stirling Bridge and used his skin to make a belt for his sword

According to myth, Blackbeard had buried treasure and its location died with him

Outlaw of the ocean

ATLANTIC OCEAN 1716-18

There were few who wouldn't recoil at the sound of Edward Teach's booming voice and enormous black beard, smoking with burning rope. His demonic appearance and monstrous reputation for disembowelling enemies and shooting members of his own crew transformed Teach into the legendary pirate Blackbeard. His reign of terror came to an end when he came face-to-pistol with Lieutenant Robert Maynard.

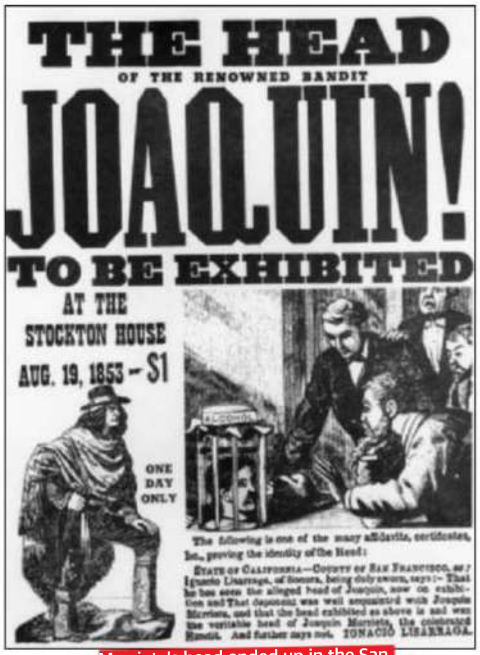


Ned Kelly wore his suit of homemade armour during his last stand

NED KELLY – THE NATION'S HERO

AUSTRALIA 1800

Despite being a cold-blooded killer, Ned Kelly was celebrated by some as a champion of the poor Irish-Australians. The son of an Irishman who was shipped to Australia by British authorities for stealing pigs, Kelly followed in his father's footsteps. He became a fully fledged fugitive in 1878 and went on to lead a gang of murderers and thieves. But, after gaining notoriety for his exploits, the image of Kelly in his homemade armour captured the imagination of the public, and he came to represent a fight by a flawed hero for 'justice and liberty' and 'innocent people'.



THE HEAD
OF THE RENOWNED BANDIT
JOAQUIN!
TO BE EXHIBITED
AT THE
STOCKTON HOUSE
AUG. 19, 1853 – $1
ONE DAY ONLY

Murrieta's head ended up in the San Francisco Museum, where it was destroyed in the earthquake of 1906

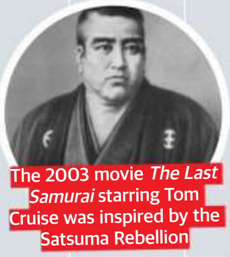
Outlaw's head put on display

USA 1853

A band of desperados known as The Five Joaquins terrorised Calaveras County in California, cattle rustling and murdering lawmen. Joaquin Murrieta, thought to be from Mexico, was their leader. In response, the governor formed the California State Rangers and promised them a $1,000 reward if they could capture the men. When the rangers finally cornered the bandits, they cut off Murrieta's head as proof, preserving it in a jar of alcohol. The head was taken on a tour around the state and people were charged $1 to see it.

Outlaw becomes emperor
Kassa Haile Darge began his career as an outlaw, but, after becoming a political leader, is crowned Emperor Tewodros II of Ethiopia.
1855

Satsuma Rebellion
Saigō Takamori, the so-called 'Last Samurai' and leader of imperial forces, rebels against central government.
1877



The 2003 movie *The Last Samurai* starring Tom Cruise was inspired by the Satsuma Rebellion

Rule of Law
The Rule of Law is the idea that society should be ruled "by law, not men." The phrase is popularised by British jurist AV Dicey.
19th century

Nuremberg Trials
British jurist and Lord Chancellor John Simon tries to bring back the Medieval concept of outlawry to execute captured Nazi war criminals, but he is overruled.
20 November 1945 – 1 October 1946

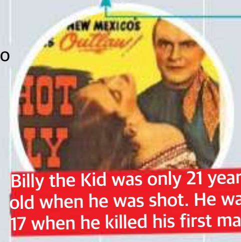
The most-wanted Wanted poster
A Most Wanted poster for Jesse James sells for $42,000 in Denver, US. The reward offered was $5,000, a huge sum in the 1800s.
2012

UAE outlaws 82 terrorist groups
The United Arab Emirates blacklists 82 organisations as 'terrorists' to increase awareness of threats.
2014

1900 1920 1950 2000 2010 2015

The Felons Apprehension Act
The Australian government declares that a person who does not turn themselves in to police custody before a certain date is an outlaw and can be apprehended "dead or alive" by anyone.
1865

Billy the Kid escapes
While climbing the steps to his prison cell, Wild West outlaw Billy the Kid grabs a six-shooter, shoots his guard and bolts on a horse. **1881**

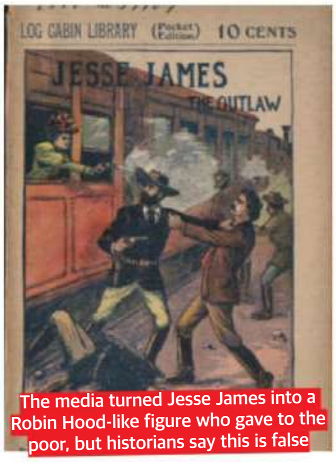


Billy the Kid was only 21 years old when he was shot. He was 17 when he killed his first man

The FBI's first 'Wanted' poster
When the precursor to the FBI is enlisted to find an escaped soldier, they compile a memo and label it 'Identification Order No 1' – essentially the first FBI Wanted poster.
1919

Outlaw motorcycle gangs at large
A report by the FBI estimates there are 44,000 members of outlaw motorcycle gangs in the US.
2011

The Hell's Angels are classed as one of the big four motorcycle gangs in the US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JESSE JAMES
THE OUTLAW

The media turned Jesse James into a Robin Hood-like figure who gave to the poor, but historians say this is false

America's most wanted

USA 3 APRIL 1882

Jesse James and his brother Franklin learned to kill in the civil war and never looked back. They joined a gang of ex-soldiers and common thieves and stole from banks, stores and trains, murdering and maiming as they went. But James didn't go out in blaze of gunfire, he was shot in the back of the head while dusting a picture. Pulling the trigger was a new recruit into his gang, Bob Ford, who had struck a deal with the governor of Missouri to be acquitted of a previous crime.

Bruce Reynolds masterminded the 1963 Great Train Robbery

Robbers get 300 years

ENGLAND 8 AUGUST 1963

In the early hours, a gang stopped and robbed a Royal Mail train, stealing £2.6 million (nearly £50 million in today's money) from inside it. The 12 men were given some of the longest sentences in British history, totalling 307 years. The heist was on such a scale that it recalled the rail robberies of the Wild West, but the judge said that the crime was "not romantic" but motivated solely by greed. Two gang members, Charlie Wilson and Ronnie Biggs, escaped from prison; Wilson was captured in 1968 and Biggs returned to Britain voluntarily nearly 40 years later.

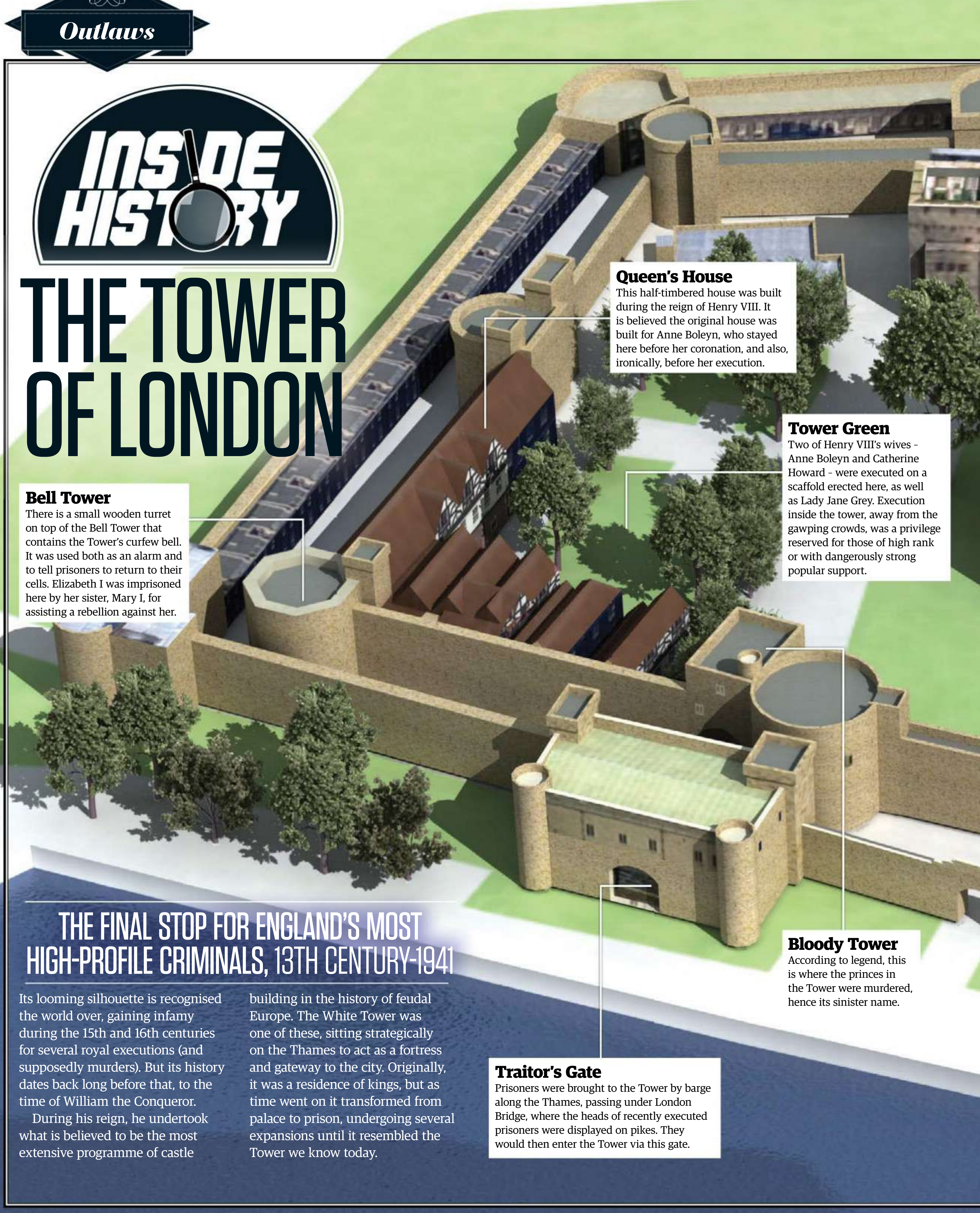
INSIDE HISTORY

THE TOWER OF LONDON

THE FINAL STOP FOR ENGLAND'S MOST HIGH-PROFILE CRIMINALS, 13TH CENTURY-1941

Its looming silhouette is recognised the world over, gaining infamy during the 15th and 16th centuries for several royal executions (and supposedly murders). But its history dates back long before that, to the time of William the Conqueror.

During his reign, he undertook what is believed to be the most extensive programme of castle building in the history of feudal Europe. The White Tower was one of these, sitting strategically on the Thames to act as a fortress and gateway to the city. Originally, it was a residence of kings, but as time went on it transformed from palace to prison, undergoing several expansions until it resembled the Tower we know today.



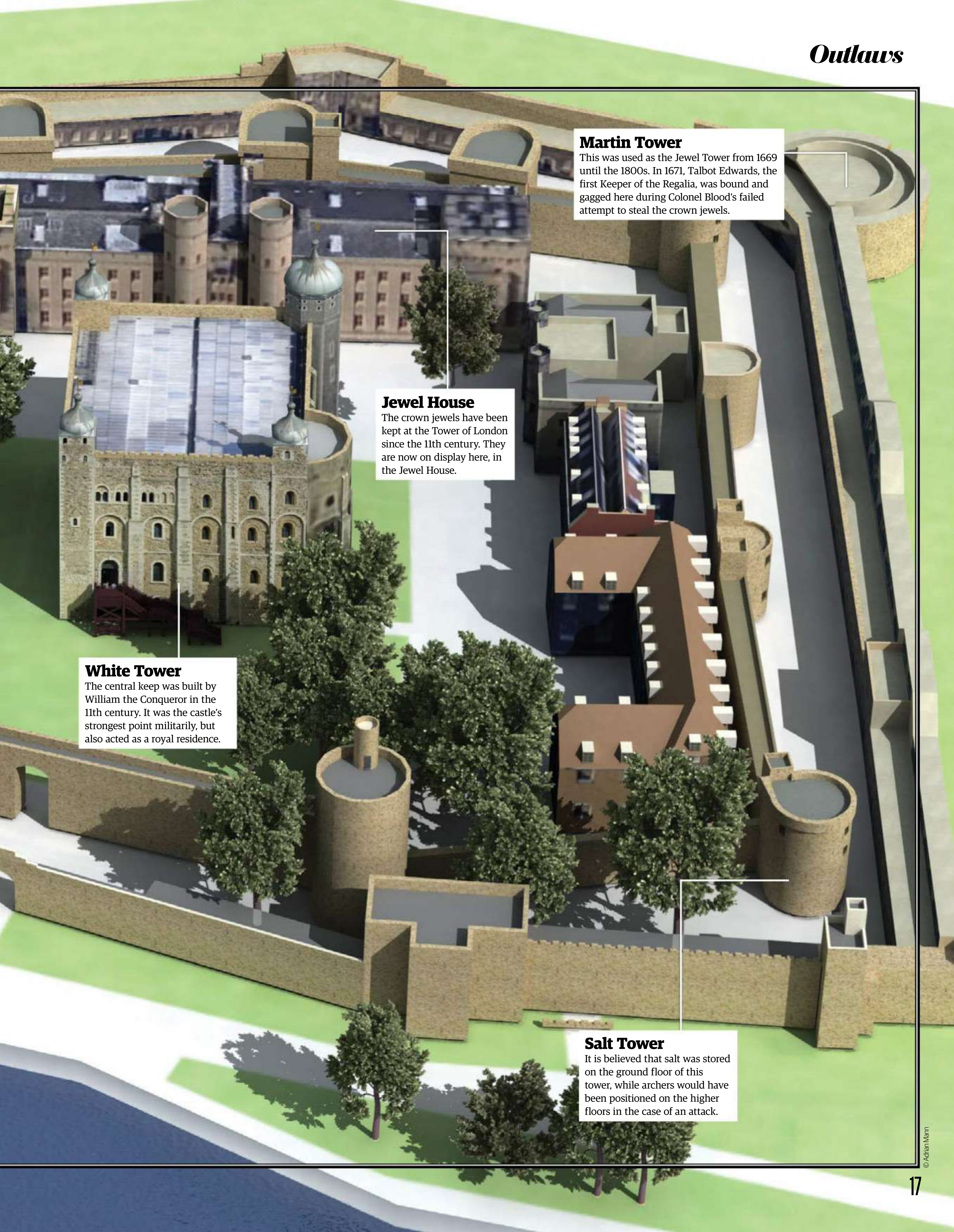
Queen's House
This half-timbered house was built during the reign of Henry VIII. It is believed the original house was built for Anne Boleyn, who stayed here before her coronation, and also, ironically, before her execution.

Tower Green
Two of Henry VIII's wives - Anne Boleyn and Catherine Howard - were executed on a scaffold erected here, as well as Lady Jane Grey. Execution inside the tower, away from the gawping crowds, was a privilege reserved for those of high rank or with dangerously strong popular support.

Bell Tower
There is a small wooden turret on top of the Bell Tower that contains the Tower's curfew bell. It was used both as an alarm and to tell prisoners to return to their cells. Elizabeth I was imprisoned here by her sister, Mary I, for assisting a rebellion against her.

Bloody Tower
According to legend, this is where the princes in the Tower were murdered, hence its sinister name.

Traitor's Gate
Prisoners were brought to the Tower by barge along the Thames, passing under London Bridge, where the heads of recently executed prisoners were displayed on pikes. They would then enter the Tower via this gate.



Martin Tower

This was used as the Jewel Tower from 1669 until the 1800s. In 1671, Talbot Edwards, the first Keeper of the Regalia, was bound and gagged here during Colonel Blood's failed attempt to steal the crown jewels.

Jewel House

The crown jewels have been kept at the Tower of London since the 11th century. They are now on display here, in the Jewel House.

White Tower

The central keep was built by William the Conqueror in the 11th century. It was the castle's strongest point militarily, but also acted as a royal residence.

Salt Tower

It is believed that salt was stored on the ground floor of this tower, while archers would have been positioned on the higher floors in the case of an attack.

© Adrian Mann

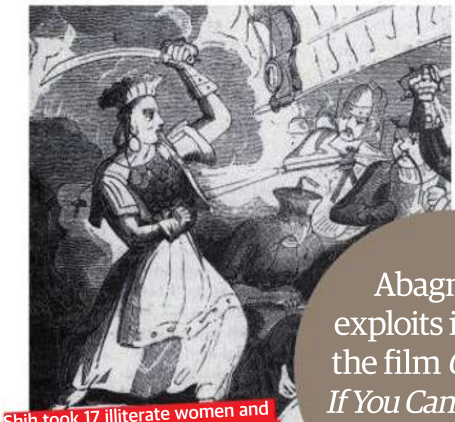
Hall of Infamy
ROGUES & REBELS

The beloved folk heroes and dangerous real life criminals who played by their own rules, and often paid for it with their lives

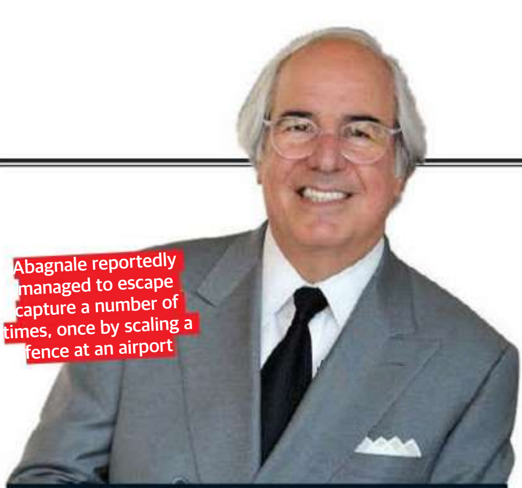
Ching Shih

CHINESE 1775-1844

Although her birth name is unknown, Ching Shih was a female prostitute who became one of China's most feared pirates. Shih was captured, but eventually married into a family of successful pirates. Using her new power, she ran an impressive fleet of ships known as the Red Flag Fleet alongside her husband. The fleet grew from 200 ships to a reported 1,800. After her husband's death, she took charge and set up a strict code that allowed her to take ownership of many coastal villages. When the government offered amnesty to the uncontrollable fleet, she negotiated for months, and was able to retire with all her loot and a new position in government.



Shih took 17 illiterate women and children into her negotiations with the government



Abagnale reportedly managed to escape capture a number of times, once by scaling a fence at an airport

FRANK ABAGNALE JR

AMERICAN 27 APRIL 1948-PRESENT

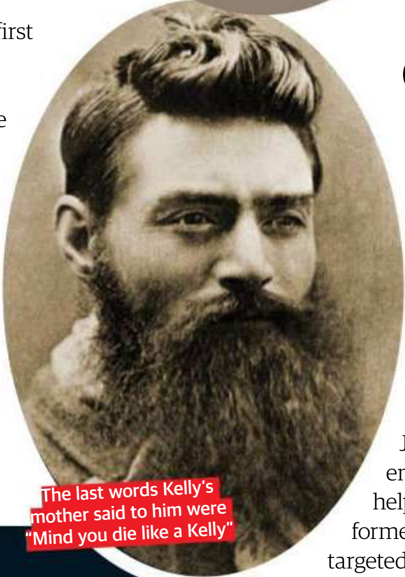
Born in Bronxville, Abagnale committed his first con against his father, aged just 15. For the next six years he led the life of a confidence trickster, adopting a host of identities and making a fortune in the process. Abagnale began by committing bank fraud, but then set his sights higher by impersonating a pilot so he could travel across the world for free, clocking up some 1 million miles on more than 250 flights. He then went on to pose as a physician, attorney and teaching assistant before he was finally caught. He has now put his life of crime behind him, advising the FBI on how to prevent fraud.

Abagnale's exploits inspired the film *Catch Me If You Can* starring Leonardo DiCaprio

NED KELLY

AUSTRALIAN 1854-80

A figure that still divides opinion today, Kelly's first brush with the law was aged 14, when he was charged with assault and robbery. As he was targeted repeatedly by police, he began to loathe a system he believed picked on the poor, and tried to get his own back by rustling landowners' cattle with his gang. After shooting three policemen, the men, now dubbed 'the Kelly gang', went rogue, robbing banks and even attempting to take a whole town hostage. Kelly was eventually captured and sentenced to death for his war against the police.



The last words Kelly's mother said to him were "Mind you die like a Kelly"

> "Let the hand of the law strike me down if it will, but I ask my story be heard" *Ned Kelly*

Despite common belief, there's no evidence of Spartacus's rebellion aiming to abolish slavery

SPARTACUS

THRACIAN 111-71 BCE

Little is known of Spartacus's early life, but it is commonly believed that he was a soldier who deserted and became a slave, then was sold as a gladiator. Spartacus, along with a group of fellow gladiators, managed to escape using kitchen implements. They rounded up fellow unsatisfied slaves and began a violent uprising known as the Third Servile War. The rebels achieved impressive success initially, but were eventually defeated and Spartacus presumed dead in battle, though this was never confirmed.

Juro Jánošík

SLOVAKIAN 1688-1713

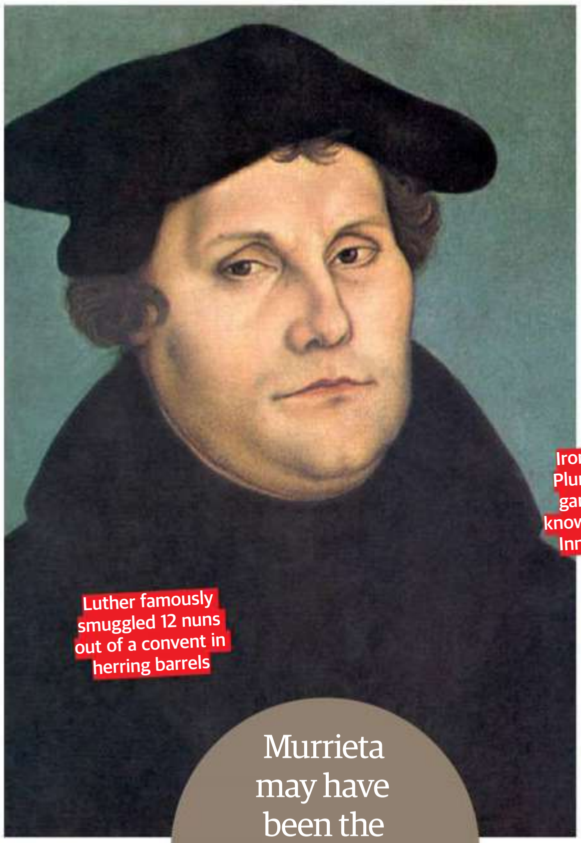
Jánošík was a Slovak highwayman who has been transformed into a semi-legendary Robin Hood figure. Born in the Kingdom of Hungary, Jánošík joined the army and was employed as a prison guard. When he helped a young prisoner escape, the two formed a highwayman group that mainly targeted rich merchants. The group was known for sparing the lives of their victims, as well as sharing their loot with the poor. He was eventually captured and sentenced to death. One particularly grisly retelling of his execution claims that he was pierced with a hook through his left side and left dangling on the gallows.

1712
JÁNOŠÍK

Jánošík has been the subject of at least nine films and countless books

MARTIN LUTHER GERMAN 1483-1546

An unlikely candidate for a place in the Hall of Infamy, Augustinian friar Martin Luther was outlawed by the Holy Roman Emperor and excommunicated by the Pope after publishing his *Ninety-Five Theses*. In it, Luther criticised the teachings and practices of the Roman Catholic Church, especially the claim that sins could be forgiven in exchange for a fee. Eventually, he won over the support of the public and became a leading figure in the Protestant Reformation.



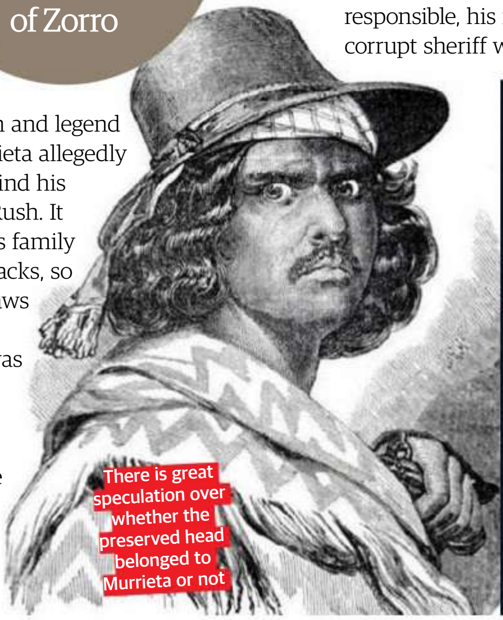
Luther famously smuggled 12 nuns out of a convent in herring barrels

Joaquin Murrieta

MEXICAN 1829-53

Known as the Mexican Robin Hood and as enveloped in myth and legend as the man himself, Murrieta allegedly travelled to California to find his fortune during the Gold Rush. It is believed that he and his family were targeted in racist attacks, so he formed a band of outlaws who attacked settlers and wagon trains. A bounty was placed on Murrieta's head and he was supposedly killed in a shoot out between his gang and the California State Rangers, his head decapitated and then displayed in a jar across California.

> Murrieta may have been the inspiration for the fictional character of Zorro



There is great speculation over whether the preserved head belonged to Murrieta or not

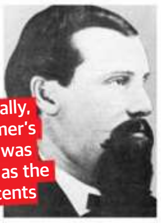
Hart starred in a show where she relived her crime to an eager audience

Pearl Hart

CANADIAN 1871-UNKNOWN (AFTER 1928)

Hart's life started out as that of a privileged lady – her parents were affluent, religious and provided her with the best education available – but when Hart fell for a drunken, violent gambler, her life changed. After finding herself penniless, she turned to a life of crime, deciding to rob a stagecoach travelling from Globe to Florence, Arizona. With her hair cut short and in men's clothes, Hart held the coach up at gunpoint and robbed $431.20 and three firearms. Hart was eventually captured, but managed to escape from jail by digging a hole through the wall. She was recaptured, but, now a media favourite, left prison early and disappeared from public view.

> Hart's robbery was one of the last recorded stagecoach robberies in American history



Ironically, Plummer's gang was known as the Innocents

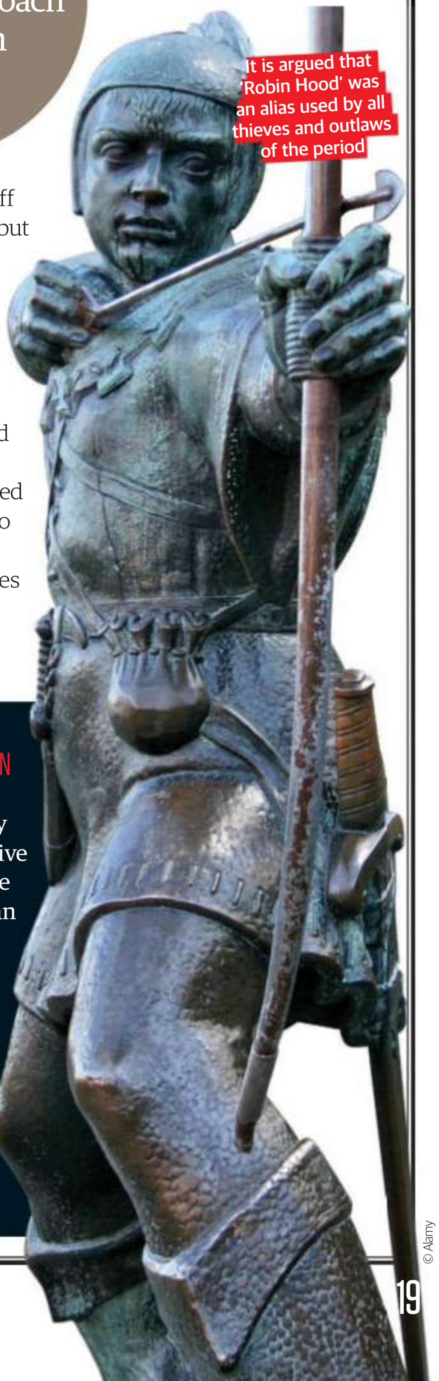
Henry Plummer

AMERICAN 1832-64

Finding his fortune as a miner, Plummer was elected as sheriff and city marshal of Nevada City in 1856, but danger and death seemed to follow him wherever he went. In 1857, he shot a man, allegedly in self defence, and shot another in 1861 while attempting a citizen's arrest. He attempted to escape his criminal past, however, when he was attacked in a bar and defended himself. The citizens were so impressed that he was elected as sheriff of Bannack. Although the citizens placed their trust in their hero, crime increased and a notorious highway robbery gang killed hundreds. The citizens formed a vigilante group and followed the trail of crime straight to Sheriff Plummer, who they claimed was the ringleader of the group. They rounded up Plummer and his two deputies and hung them. Although we can't be sure Plummer was responsible, his name has gone down in infamy as a corrupt sheriff who used his power to unleash terror.

ROBIN HOOD ENGLISH UNKNOWN

There are numerous theories as to whether this mysterious outlaw actually existed or not. The most popular narrative is that he was a supporter of Richard the Lionheart but was driven to the life of an outlaw during the reign of King John. It is believed that he stole from the rich to give to the poor, and hid out in Sherwood Forest, Nottingham, with his band of Merry Men. Whether the stories are based on fact is much debated, but Robin Hood remains to this day the figure of the heroic outlaw, fighting against injustice for the common people.



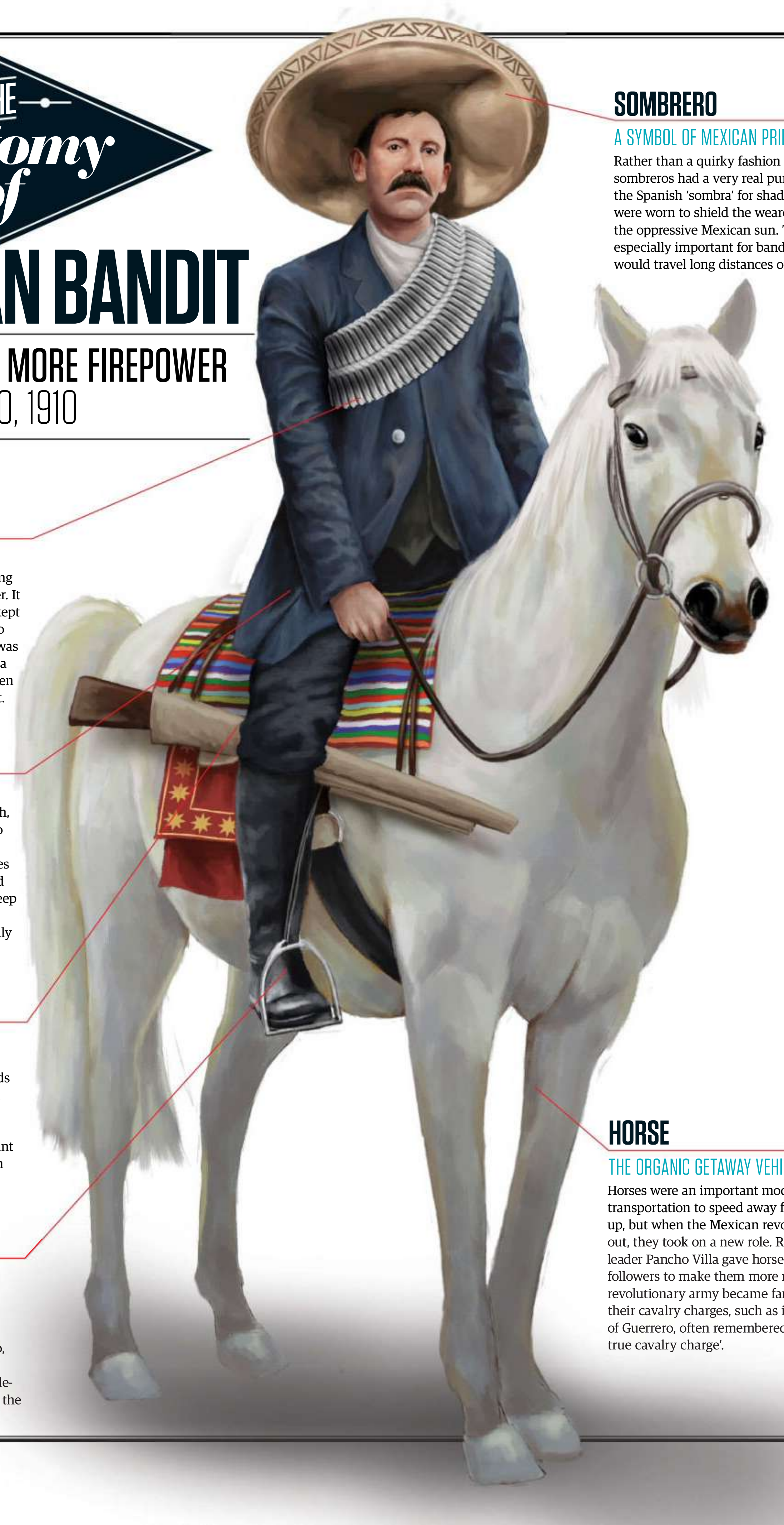
It is argued that 'Robin Hood' was an alias used by all thieves and outlaws of the period

© Alamy

THE *Anatomy of* A MEXICAN BANDIT

ROBIN HOOD WITH MORE FIREPOWER

MEXICO, 1910



SOMBRERO

A SYMBOL OF MEXICAN PRIDE

Rather than a quirky fashion accessory, sombreros had a very real purpose. From the Spanish ‘sombra’ for shade, they were worn to shield the wearer from the oppressive Mexican sun. This was especially important for bandits, who would travel long distances on horseback.

BANDOLIER

A WARRIOR’S SASH

This long sash was a pocketed belt for holding ammunition, usually slung over the shoulder. It wasn’t just for intimidation – the bandolier kept the weight of the ammunition off the hips to allow for better movement. It also meant it was easily at hand to quickly reload a musket in a hurry, and could mean the difference between life and death in the perilous day of a bandit.

FIAT MONEY

THE FUEL OF THE REVOLUTION

Although the bandits initially stole their cash, when the revolution broke out they began to print their own fiat money. Far from being illegal, as long as Villa and the revolutionaries remained on top, this currency was accepted even in the USA. This money was used to keep the military machine running, but as more was printed, inflation kicked in and this badly affected the poor they wished to help.

WEAPONS

A GRAB BAG OF FIREARMS

The Mexican rebels in the revolution would use whatever arms they could get their hands on, which led to a huge array of weapons on the field. Winchester repeating rifles were popular among the revolutionaries, and the close proximity to the American border meant virtually every available firearm produced in America made its way into the conflict.

REVOLUTIONARY ZEAL

THE DRIVING FORCE OF THE REBELS

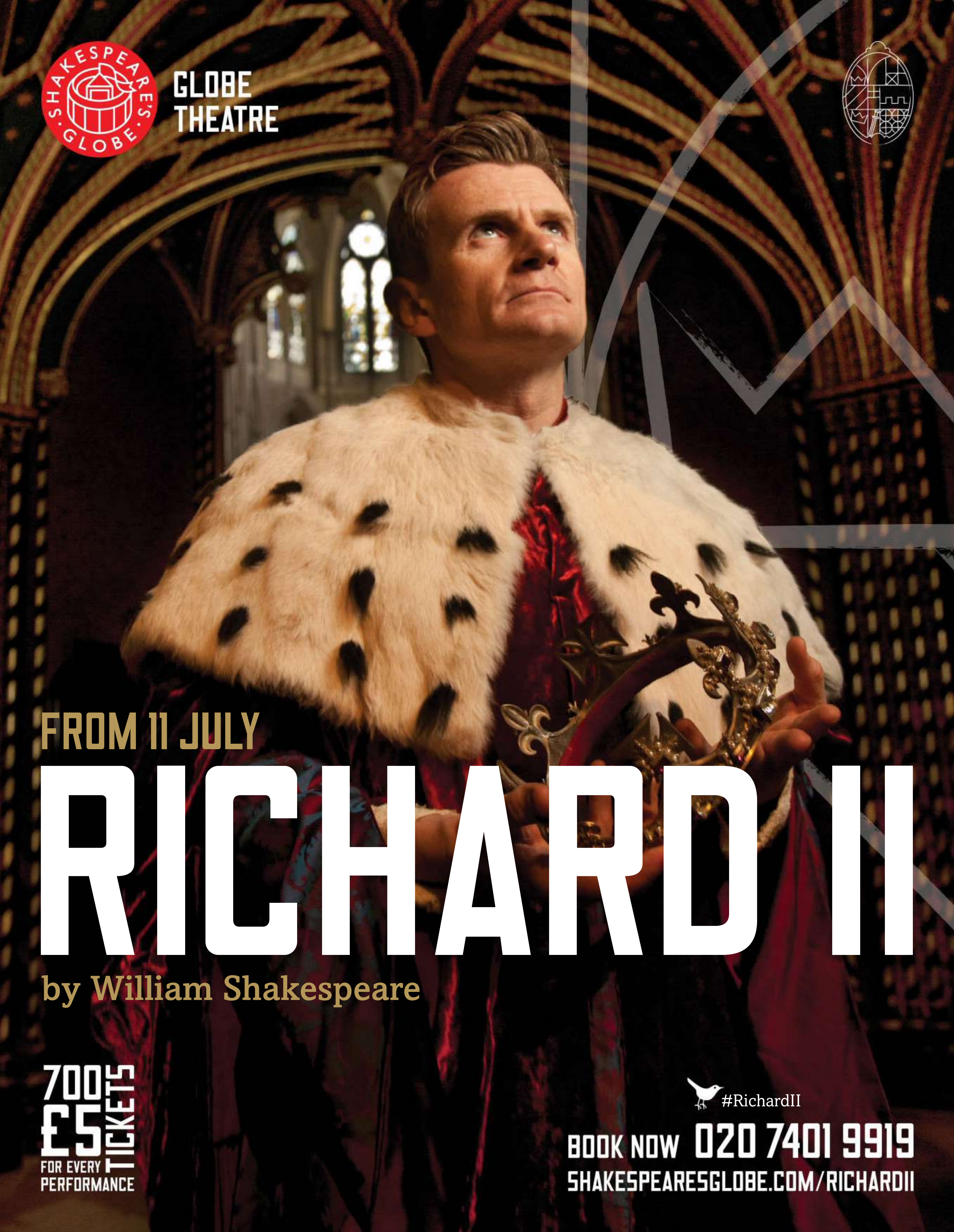
Many of the most famous Mexican bandits, such as Pancho Villa and Joaquin Murrieta, are immortalised in urban legends because of their noble ideas to destroy the status quo, where the poor suffered while the wealthy grew richer. Indeed, it was many of these rule-breaking bandits who later became rulers of the revolution that swept the country.

HORSE

THE ORGANIC GETAWAY VEHICLE

Horses were an important mode of transportation to speed away from a hold up, but when the Mexican revolution broke out, they took on a new role. Revolutionary leader Pancho Villa gave horses to all his followers to make them more mobile. The revolutionary army became famous for their cavalry charges, such as in the Battle of Guerrero, often remembered as the ‘last true cavalry charge’.

© Kevin McGivern



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Day in the life

A PIRATE QUARTERMASTER

KEEPING ORDER IN A LAWLESS WORLD, CARIBBEAN, 18TH CENTURY

Being a pirate in the 18th-century Golden Age of Piracy was not a glamorous job. Those who chose this perilous path (and those forced to against their will) risked life and limb. However, the rewards if successful were greater than any sailor in the Royal Navy could ever dream of. Although the ship's captain was in charge in battle, it was actually the quartermaster who held the real control. This figure, elected by the crew, even held command over the captain himself, and was responsible for the considerably hefty job of keeping the men and ship in order.

KEEP THE VESSEL SHIPSHAPE

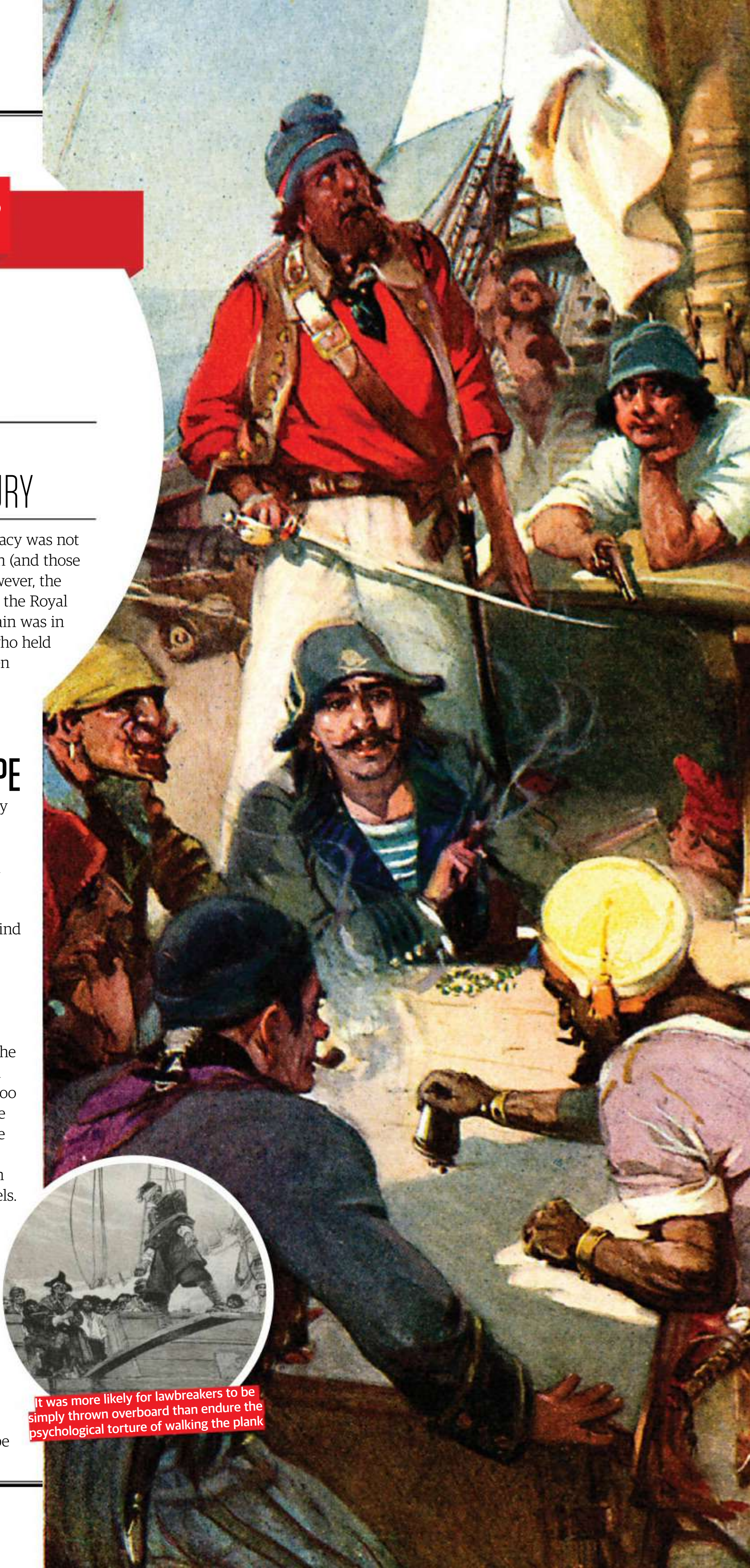
Far from swashbuckling excitement, almost every day was filled with boring, monotonous tasks to maintain the ship. Pirates would fix the sails with pickers, seam rubbers and needles, work on repairing any holes in the ship by driving new oakum into the seams, and work the pump for hours. If the ship was in bad shape, they would find somewhere they could careen it to scrape off the barnacles and remove any worms in the hull.

FIND SOMETHING TO EAT

Food on board pirate ships was scarce, even for the authority figures. Because water in barrels would quickly go off, pirates would usually drink bumboo - a mixture of rum, water, sugar and nutmeg. The most common food was hardtack, which they ate in the dark to avoid seeing the weevils crawling over the biscuits, and some desperate crews even resorted to eating rats or their own leather satchels.

PUNISH LAWBREAKERS

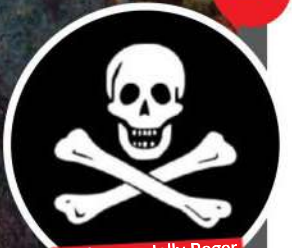
Considering they were outlaws themselves, pirates had a surprisingly strict law code; the quartermaster was responsible for ensuring seamen stuck to it. It differed from ship to ship, but common laws included bans on gambling, rape and fighting. Punishments for rule breakers were harsh, from whippings to being sentenced to death. Walking the plank was actually very rare. One particularly grisly punishment was to be marooned with a gun loaded with a single shot.



It was more likely for lawbreakers to be simply thrown overboard than endure the psychological torture of walking the plank

SETTLE A DISAGREEMENT

Quartermasters were keen to avoid any fighting on their ships, so any disagreements had to be settled on shore, and there was a set procedure for this. The quartermaster would accompany the men to land and turn them back to back. They would walk a set amount of paces, then, on his word, turn and fire. If both miss, they would draw their cutlasses. The intention wasn't to kill their opposition but to draw first blood.



The famous Jolly Roger flag was another form of intimidation

CAPTURE A SHIP

Much of a crew's success depended on having a fierce reputation. Rather than slaughtering their way to victory, the aim was for the other ship to surrender peacefully, and terrifying reputations encouraged this. However, once surrendered, the enemy crew were usually spared. If it was known that pirates killed their prisoners, then crews would fight to the death, and this would make victory more costly in lives. Most were happy to surrender their booty peacefully.

SHARE OUT THE SPOILS

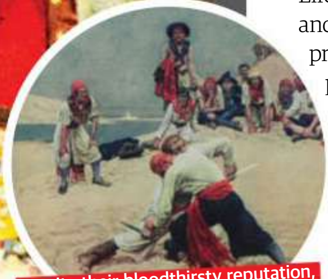
There was an agreed hierarchy on board pirate ships that determined how the captured riches were distributed. Pirates would even use early forms of modern-day checks and balances to keep everything fair. Ordinary seaman usually received a single share, while the captain, officers and quartermasters received larger amounts. Treasure was rarely, if ever, buried, and usually comprised food, weapons and clothing rather than chests of gold coins and jewels.

AVOID CAPTURE

Nearly all of the most famous pirates in history, such as Charles Vane and Blackbeard, only sailed for a few years before they were captured. Punishment for pirates was very harsh, and their executions served as a form of entertainment. Many would end up being hung or 'dancing the hempen jig', and some were placed in gibbets and starved to death. Their bodies would be left in the iron cages to swing and rot, serving as a gruesome deterrent for other would-be pirates.

OVERSEE MEDICAL CARE

Life at sea was not for the faint of heart – injuries and illness were just an accepted risk of the profession. The classic images of pirates with peg legs and hooks are not so farfetched – if untreatable, most injured limbs would be sawn off on board, with the patient being held down by his fellow pirates. If they could afford it, a lost leg would be replaced with a specially made peg leg to fit, but otherwise a stick was just tied to the stump. Hooks, meanwhile, were very expensive.



Despite their bloodthirsty reputation, pirate captains would usually be elected through a democratic vote

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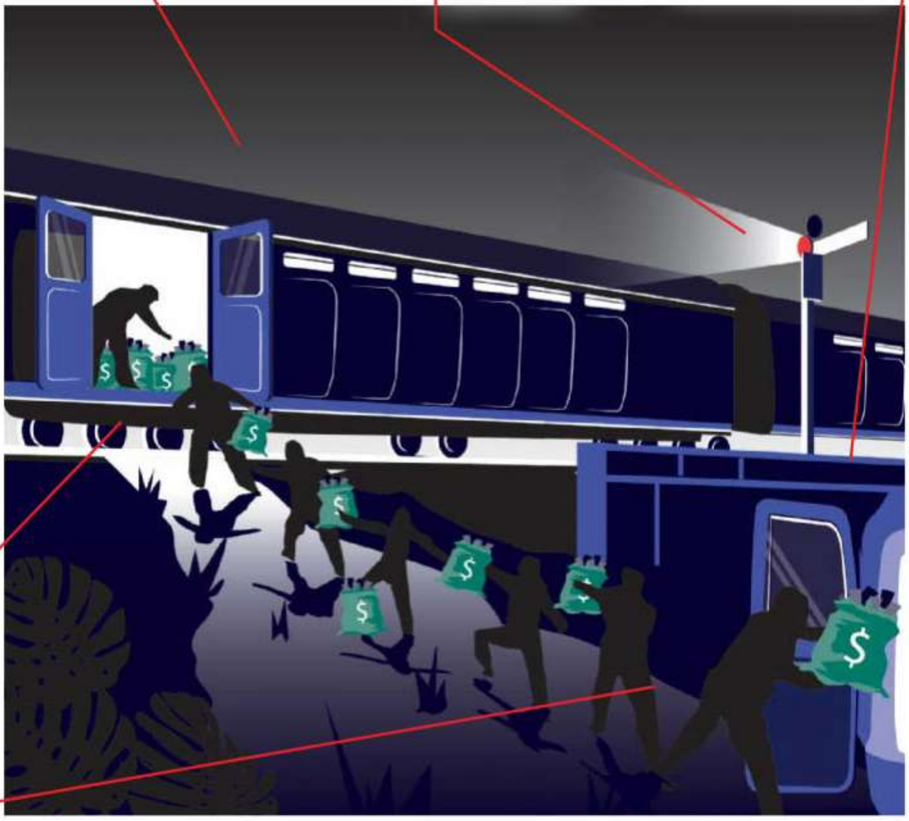
How to ROB A TRAIN

NEED CASH BUT A BANK HEIST IS TOO RISKY? ANYWHERE, 20TH CENTURY

Often lightly defended and on a set track, the world's railway carriages have regularly been targets for criminals. A popular endeavour of the outlaws of the American Wild West, this sort of crime lingered right through to the 20th century. In recent years, trains have stopped being a favoured source of travel for the rich and famous, so the sums of money aboard are smaller. This, combined with a tightening of security and faster trains, has resulted in a decline in train robberies. Perhaps the most famous of all time was in 1963, when a train was hijacked in the heist that would become known as the Great Train Robbery.

THE SCENE OF THE CRIME



Nightfall
Robberies have a better chance of success if carried out under the cover of darkness.

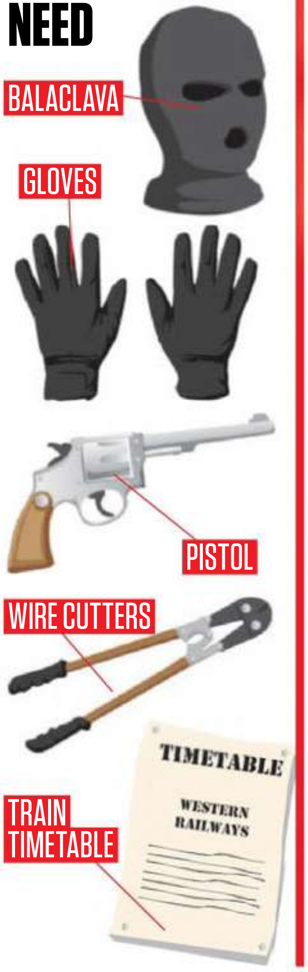
Signal
Tampering with the train signals will help you bring the train to a planned stop.

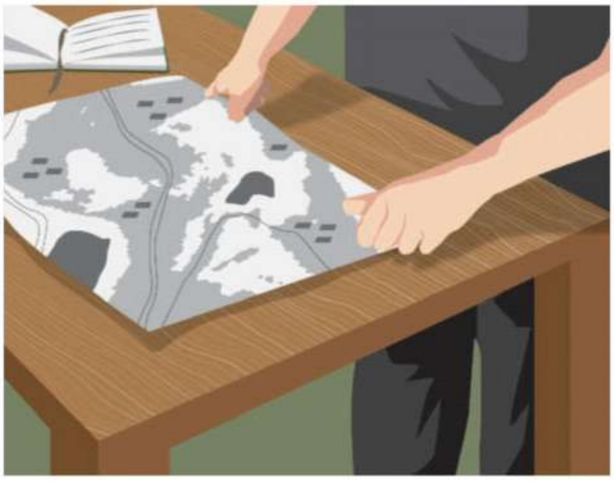
Bridge
Carrying out the robbery when the train is stopped over a road will allow for an easy escape.

Gang of robbers
There were 15 crooks working on the Great Train Robbery – make sure you trust them all.

Getaway vehicle
You could always run, but it's good to have a vehicle on hand to whisk you and your buddies away.

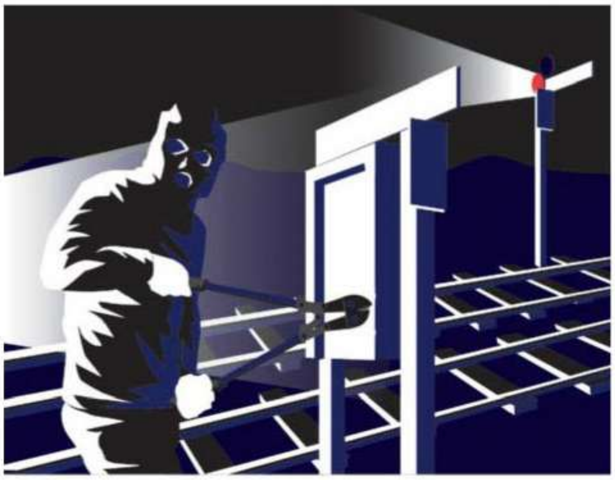
WHAT YOU'LL NEED





01 Preparation is key

Trains are fast, so the location of the holdup has to be planned carefully. A low bridge is usually a good area to attempt a heist, as being close to a road increases the chance of making a quick and clean getaway. Additionally, it may be a good idea to undertake the robbery in a rural area and ideally at night – fewer witnesses.



02 Tamper with the signals

The world of rail is controlled by signals, so if you master these, the whole process will become much simpler. A train driver and the guards on board won't be suspicious of a red stoplight, so rewiring the signal system is a must. Now you have a small window when the train is stationary, it's the perfect opportunity to climb aboard.

How not to... loot a locomotive

One of the most meticulously planned train heists of all time, the Great Train Robbery is now a story of legend. Holding up a train travelling from Glasgow to Euston, the gang of 15 thieves boarded the postal train in rural Buckinghamshire at about three in the morning. Stopping the locomotive at a red signal, the robbers climbed aboard and stole 120 sacks of bank notes containing £2.6 million.

Thanks to a tip-off, the police got their men after a five-day search. How were they found? Some of the gang already had criminal records and their fingerprints were found in their deserted hideout. The biggest clue, however, came when one of the gang ordered the train staff to wait 30 minutes before calling the police. This revealed a vital clue; the hideout would be a half-hour radius from the scene.

03 Don't raise the alarm!

If someone suspects a heist is happening, it won't be long until the mission is compromised. To maintain secrecy, move covertly and wear an outfit that will help you blend into the dark of the night. In the planning stage, ensure that the layout of the train has been noted so all of the conspirators know their role.

04 Take what you need

The classic Hollywood villain mistake is to take too much, so stick to the task in hand. If you came with a set amount in mind, do your job and then leave as planned. Any waiting around could affect the robbery and leave you exposed to the security services, who will undoubtedly soon discover what's going on.

05 Escape

With the robbery complete, now's the time for the getaway. One member of the crew should be the designated driver, and make sure the vehicle has enough space for both the loot and your buddies. The police will be hot on your tail, so drive carefully and inconspicuously until you reach the hideout and, if everything went to plan, safety.

06 Lay low

The police aren't going to give up on solving the crime any time soon, so make sure to stay in your hideout until the heat is off. Train robberies attract plenty of public and media attention, so it could be a matter of months or even years until you can roam freely. You may have wads of cash, but your life will never be the same again.

4 FAMOUS... TRAIN ROBBERS

BUTCH CASSIDY

1866-1908, USA

Accompanied as ever by the Sundance Kid, the famous American outlaw formed the Wild Bunch and halted a train in Wyoming in 1899.

JESSE JAMES

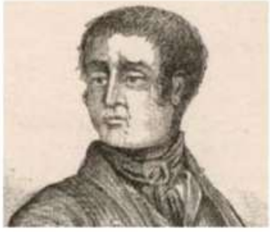
1847-82, USA

The renowned bandit Jesse James turned his attention to trains when he loosened a section of track, toppling a locomotive.

EDWARD AGAR

19TH CENTURY, BRITAIN

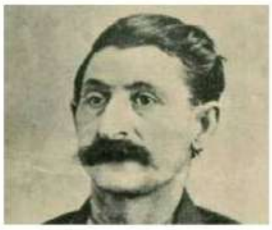
£12,000 worth of gold was stolen from a train headed from London to Boulogne by Edward Agar, a professional criminal.



GEORGE PARROT

19TH CENTURY, USA

George's gang planned an audacious heist on the Union Pacific Railroad, but were foiled by workers before the train was dislodged.



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5 myths busted
BILLY THE KID

THE GUN-TOTING PRETTY BOY WHO BECAME A FEARED OUTLAW AND FOLK HERO

WILLIAM HENRY McCARTY

Nationality: American
Born: 23 November 1859
Died: 14 July 1881

Brief Bio

Better known as Billy the Kid, McCarty played a prominent role in the Lincoln Country War, fighting over control of dry goods and cattle in the county. He rose to prominence when a $500 reward was placed on his head and newspapers began to print stories of his exploits, transforming him into a figure of legend.

01 HE HAD A FIERY TEMPER

There are no contemporary accounts to back this up. In fact, most accounts report him as an easygoing, optimistic man with a great sense of humour. He was actually known among his friends for never losing his composure, even when facing verbal abuse and taunting. This 'bad temper' myth was likely created by Pat Garrett in his biography, *The Authentic Life Of Billy The Kid.*

02 He killed his first man aged 12

The legend goes that Billy the Kid killed a man who insulted his mother, then ran away from home. This is a completely fabricated story, as he actually killed his first man aged about 17. The man he killed was Frank 'Windy' Cahill, who had tormented the teenager for some time. On one occasion, Billy was forced to shoot him in self defence – killing him.

03 He committed 21 murders – one for each year of his life

This myth is popular because it's catchy, but it's now believed to be completely untrue. Instead of 21, the Kid actually killed eight men. This legend was likely started by Pat Garrett, who killed McCarty and wished to make himself look more impressive by taking out such a prolific killer.

04 He was a large-scale cattle rustler

Although it is true that Billy the Kid did steal cattle, the extent of his rustling activity was highly exaggerated by the press. McCarty and his friends stole cattle mainly from one man – John Chisum, who McCarty claimed owed him wages. His rustling activities, though, were nothing compared to the work of 'The Boys' and 'The Rustlers'.

05 He survived his 'death'

This is a much-debated topic due to the conflicting accounts of McCarty's death, with some diehard believers claiming that the Kid retired from a life of crime to live happily ever after. However, there is no evidence of this, and no reason at all for his enemy, Sheriff Garrett, to help him get away.

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THE UNTOLD STORIES BEHIND THE MOST INFAMOUS CRIMES

REAL CRIME
THE BUTCHER OF WOLLONGONG
CONSPIRACY, CHILD ABUSE AND BLOODY REVENGE IN NEW SOUTH WALES
NEW
HOLIDAY HELL
FROM POOLSIDE TO PERU JAIL
"I CHASED OJ SIMPSON"
One-on-one with the pilot who shot the most famous car chase in history
ONE HEIST IN PARIS
Blow-by-blow from France's oddest crime
JAMES ELLROY TALKS DAHLIA
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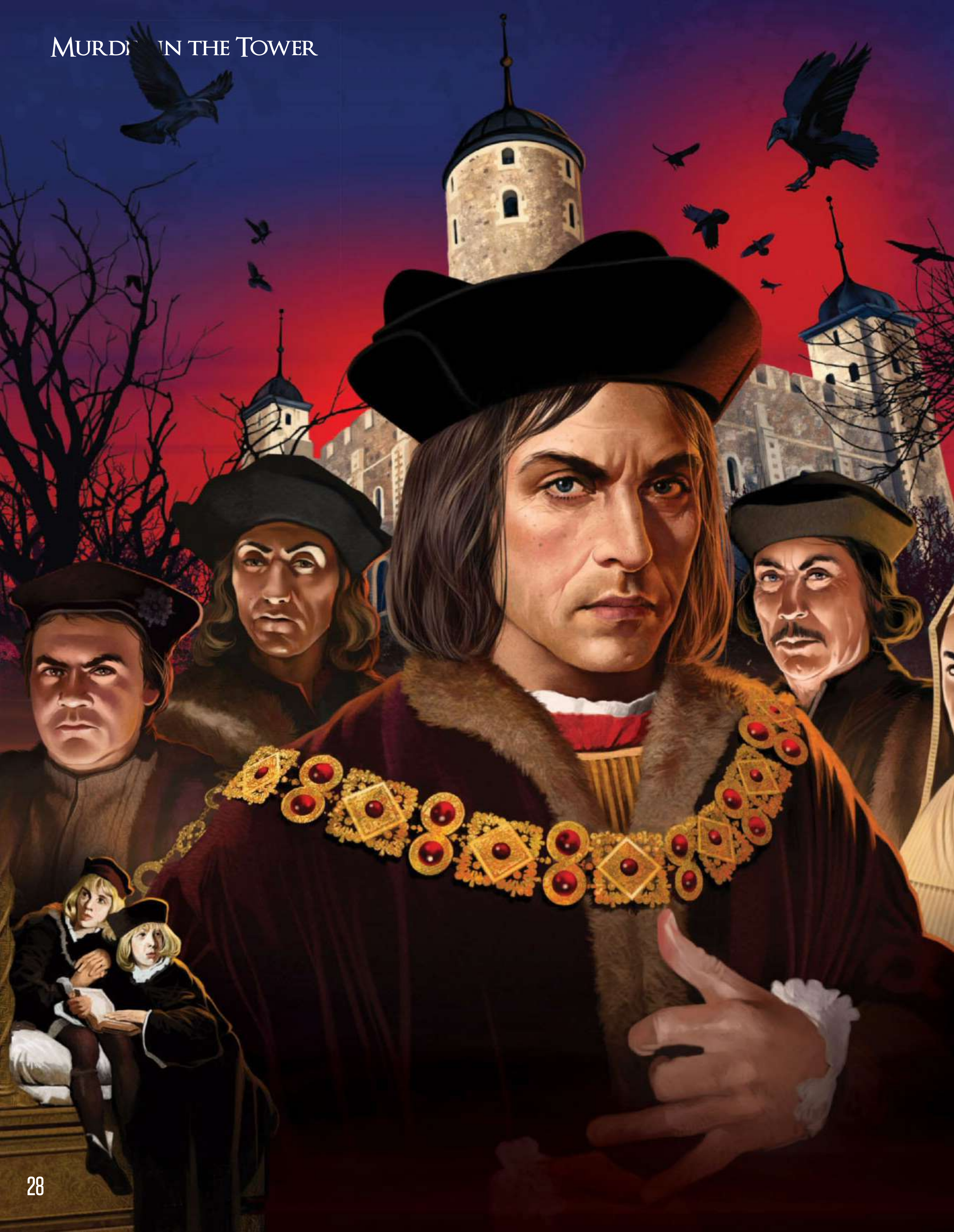


RICHARD III ON TRIAL

MURDER IN THE TOWER

When two young princes disappeared more than 500 years ago, it sparked one of the most controversial and debated murder mysteries in history. Did Richard III really kill the princes in the Tower?

Written by Frances White

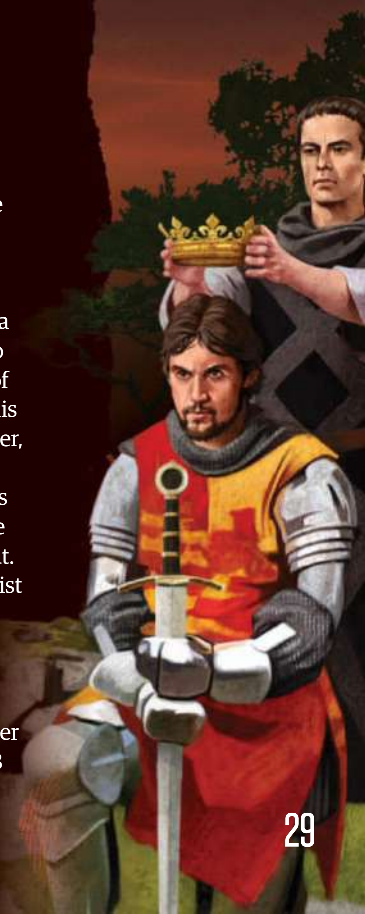
It was a balmy summer's night in the dark twisting corridors of the Tower of London as Edward and Richard, the two young sons of York, slept soundly. A sob of silver moonlight fell upon their golden hair from a high window, and all was silent. Fast asleep in bed, their hands clutching each other for comfort, they barely stirred as the door opened with a creak.

A figure slipped through the entrance. Stepping lightly, he swept up a feather pillow and slowly approached the beds before lunging forward, firmly holding the pillow over the older boy's face until his breathing stopped. Then he moved to the younger child. In a few minutes the deed was done, and the figure slunk back into the darkness and out of sight.

This story entered the nation's consciousness in late 1483, and it was retold over and over until it was accepted as fact. It was recounted by respected historians and made popular and immortalised by Shakespeare's *Richard III*. But where did this rumour start? Was it really King Richard who masterminded such an atrocious crime? And how did the death of two young children benefit anyone?

The succession to the English throne has never been as precarious and uncertain as in the 15th century. Since 1154, the English crown had belonged to the Plantagenets, but when Edward III died in 1377, he left behind a series of sons that he had gifted with dukedoms. This created a breed of aristocrats who all had distant claims to the throne. Henry IV, the son of the fourth son of Edward III, deposed and most likely murdered his way to the top and formed the House of Lancaster, as well as making a host of enemies in the process. The line seemed to be stable, but thanks to the inefficiency of his grandson, Henry VI, the conflict known as the War of the Roses broke out. It led to the eventual succession of the first Yorkist king, Edward IV, but his hold on throne was anything but secure.

Despite the instability and political turmoil, Edward IV was a stronger ruler than his predecessor, and managed to establish some order in England. This all came crashing down in 1483



when he died suddenly, leaving his 12-year-old son, Edward V, as king. This wasn't unprecedented; children had 'ruled' before, usually through the guidance of regents, but it certainly wasn't ideal with so many would-be heirs snapping at his heels. Edward V was an independent boy; he was mature beyond his years and he had already been preparing to be king, but he was a child in a man's world, and it did not take long for people to take advantage of his fragile position.

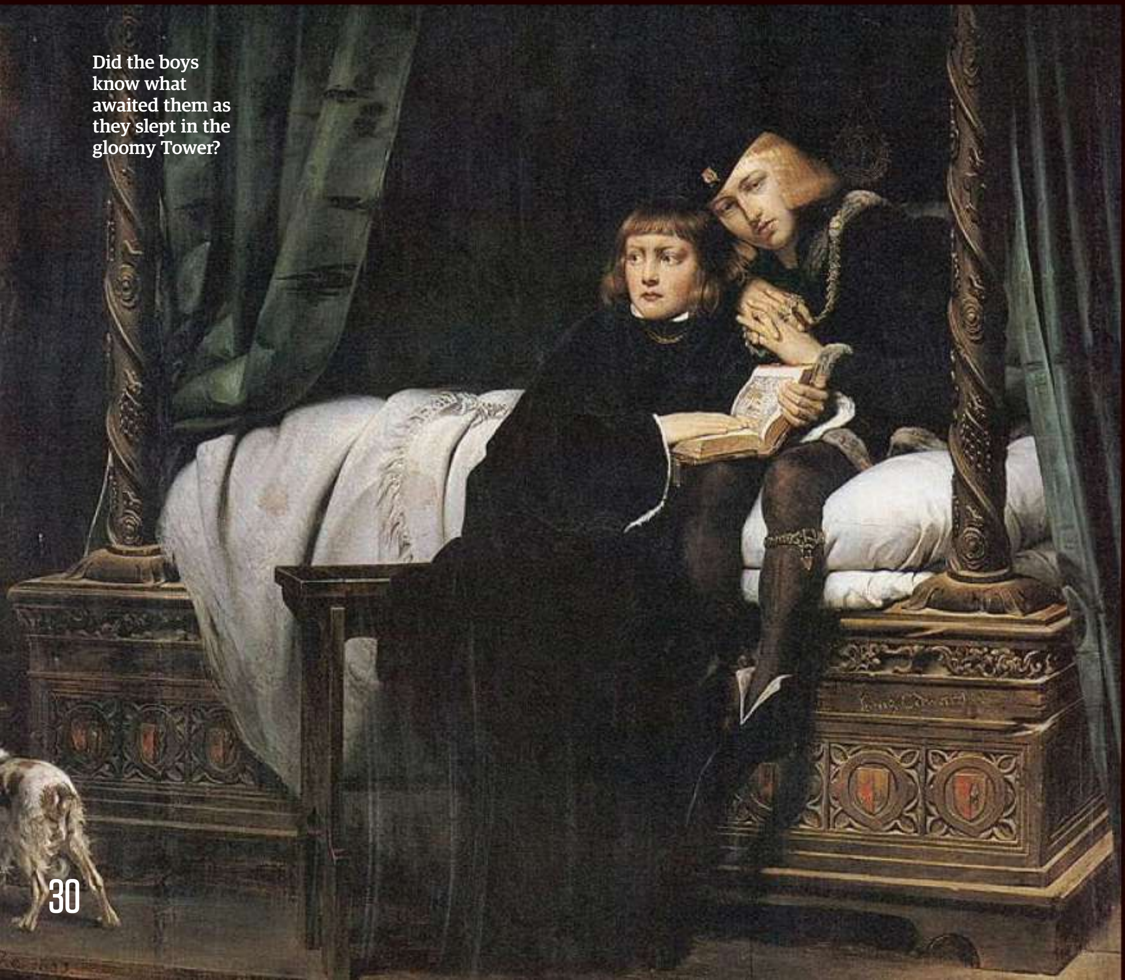
While awaiting his coronation ceremony in the Tower of London with his younger brother, Richard of York, the throne was torn from beneath Edward before he even had a chance to sit on it. His father's marriage to his mother was ruled invalid, as he had allegedly been pre-contracted to another beforehand, and their children, including young Edward, were declared illegitimate. Bastards were not judged worthy of the throne, so the crown fell into the hands of the next legitimate heir, his uncle - Richard III.

From this point on, the fate of the princes fades into myth and legend. Their last reported sighting was late summer 1483, and from then the records run dry. They were certainly never seen again in public, and soon rumours began to surface that the young boys had been murdered. There was no evidence that the princes had been killed, save their disappearance, but the search for the culprit has baffled and intrigued scholars for more than 500 years. In 1674, a wooden box containing two small human skeletons was discovered near the White Tower, the suspected site of the boys' burial. Believed to be the remains of the princes, the bones were buried in Westminster Abbey under the order of Charles II. However, these bones have not yet been subject to DNA analysis, and many experts don't believe they belong to the princes at all.

> *"It is entirely possible that Richard had the boys transported out of the country"*

The problem with identifying the children's 'killer' is the era in which the murder supposedly occurred. It was a time when murder and treason were rampant and ambitions were sky high. There is not just one, but an array of possible suspects, all with their own motives for committing the crime. Contemporary accounts are unreliable due to the writer's own political alliances, and all of them contradict other versions of events. Shakespeare's play popularised the figure of Richard III as a scheming, heartless hunchback, willing to murder anyone to secure his throne, but just how accurate is this? Richard had his reasons to do away with the boys, but so did a host of others, and even more people had reason to drag Richard's name through the mud.

Is the common belief that Richard is responsible simply encouraging a vicious rumour created by his enemies some 500 years ago?



Did the boys know what awaited them as they slept in the gloomy Tower?

COUNTDOWN TO MURDER

The final movements before the princes' disappearance

9 April 1483

A king dies

After suffering from a short illness, Edward IV dies. The reason for his death is a mystery, with rumours of a possible poisoning as well as typhoid considered.

24 April 1483

The last journey

His son Edward V and the royal party leave their home at Ludlow to travel to London for his coronation.

4 May 1483

A royal entrance

Edward enters the capital with Richard III and the Duke of Gloucester. They are greeted by the mayor and hundreds of citizens.

19 May 1483

Final residence

Edward is moved into the Tower of London, which is the usual place for kings to stay prior to a coronation.

16 June 1483

The brothers reunite

After previously being held with his mother and half-siblings in sanctuary in Westminster, Richard joins his brother at the request of the Duke of Gloucester.

22 June 1483

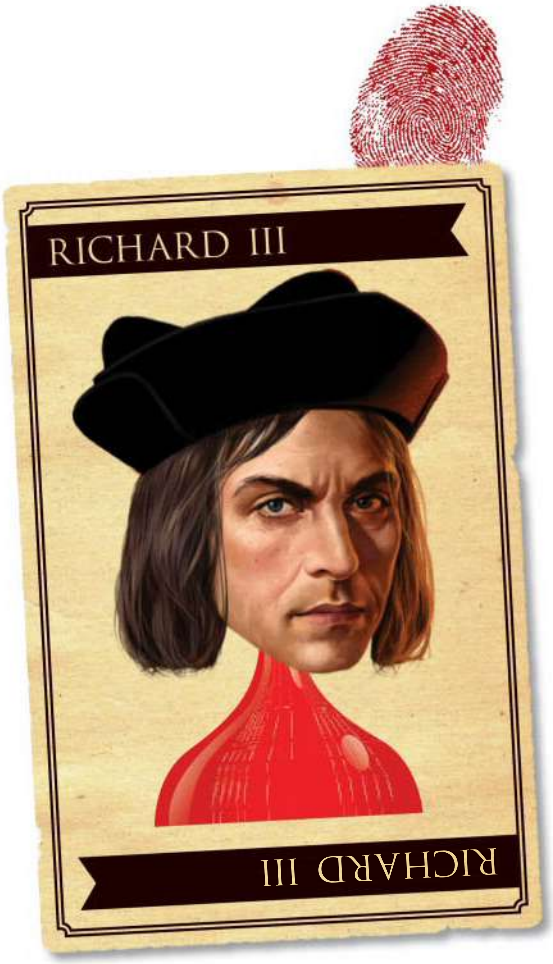
A new king

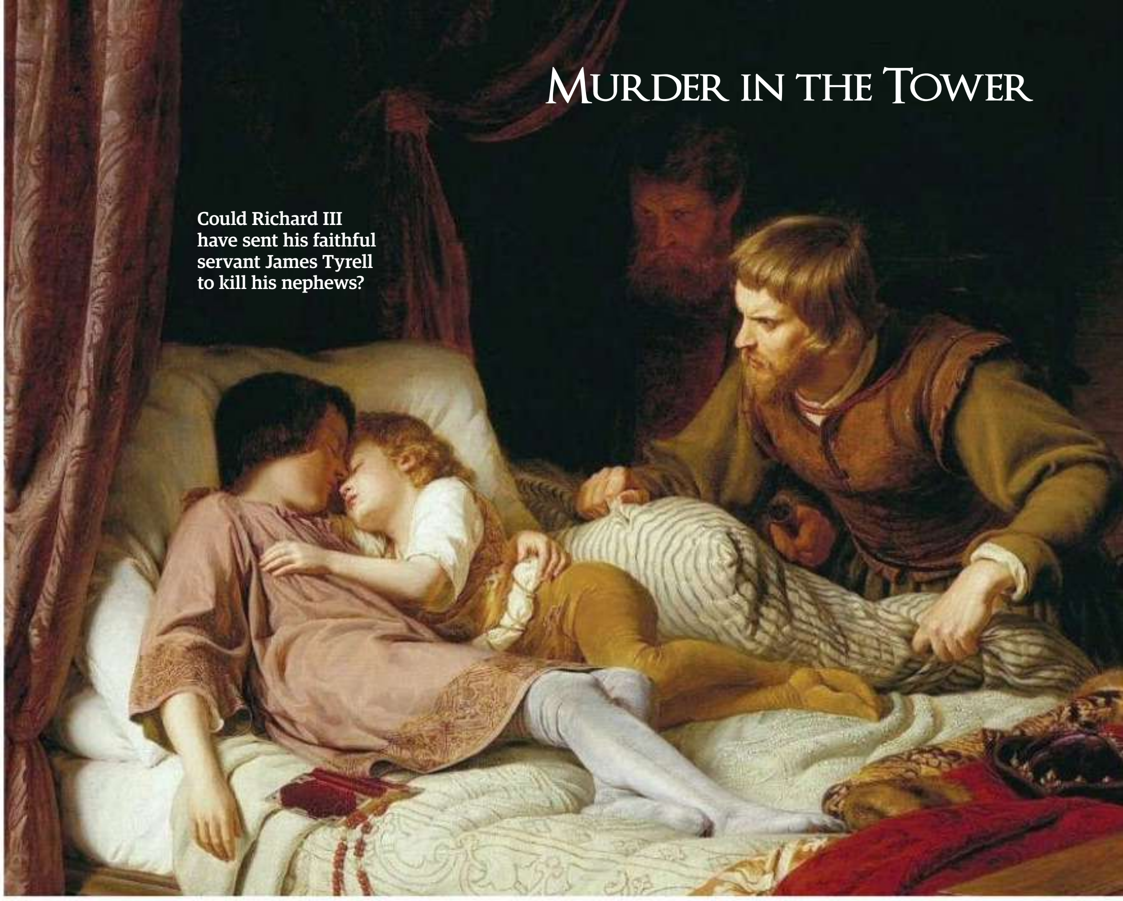
Theologian Ralph Shaa preaches a sermon that declares all of Edward IV's children illegitimate. Three days later, Richard III is declared king.

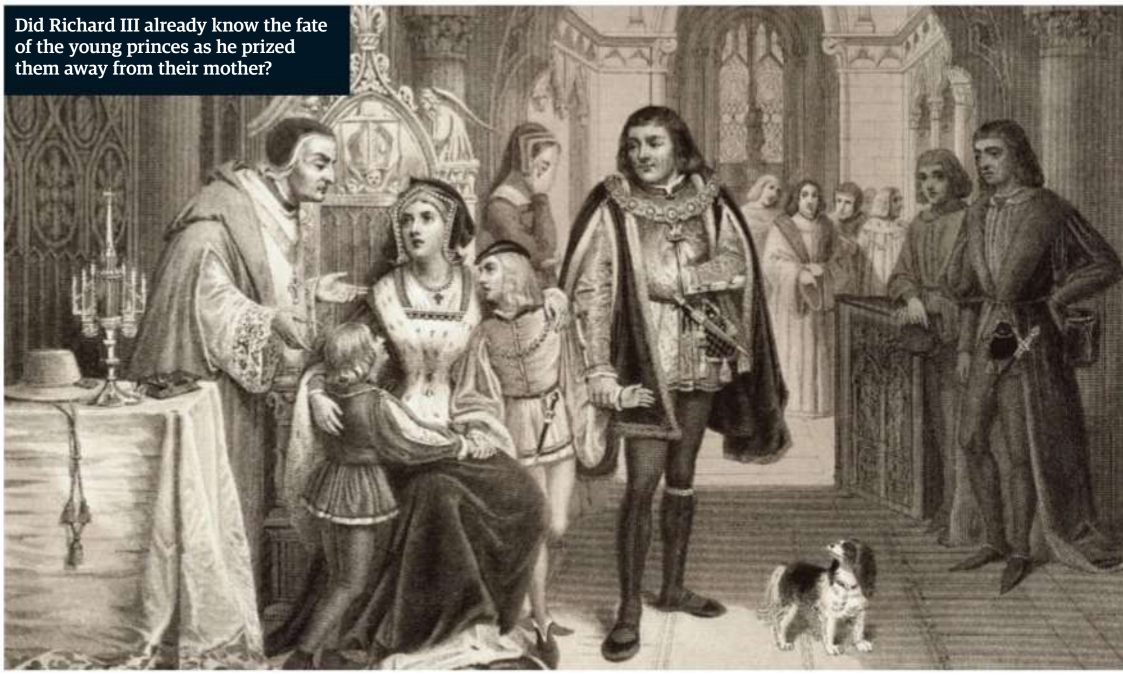
End of the summer

Last sighting

The children are withdrawn to the inner apartments of the Tower and are seen less and less. By the end of summer, they are presumed dead.




Could Richard III have sent his faithful servant James Tyrell to kill his nephews?


Did Richard III already know the fate of the young princes as he prized them away from their mother?

Suspect 01

RICHARD III

Motive Secure his hold on the throne

Opportunity Full control of and access to the Tower of London

The reasons why Richard would murder his nephews are rather straightforward. After serving his brother loyally for years, upon his death, the jealous and ambitious Richard seized the opportunity to claim the throne as his own.

He first did this by dismissing, arresting and eventually murdering many of the ministers appointed to his nephew, Edward V, claiming that he did so for his protection. He then placed Edward and his brother in the Tower of London and delayed his coronation ceremony. Two weeks later they were declared illegitimate and Richard ascended the throne. Although they had been disenfranchised, keeping the princes alive when they had such a strong claim was too dangerous, so he had them murdered.

If the events were this clear-cut, there would be no question as to who was responsible, but unfortunately they are not. Strictly speaking, Richard didn't take the throne illegally, he was asked to by a parliamentary committee. The only part played by Richard in the bill that declared the boys illegitimate, *Titus Regius*, was accepting it, perhaps indicating that Richard instead was a man who had no choice but to accept his role of king, else face a crisis of royal succession.

If Richard did indeed murder the princes to secure his own hold on the throne, then why did he not publicise their deaths? He could easily have claimed they died of illness, but he did nothing of the sort. When faced with the vicious rumours that threatened to destroy his reign and certainly lessened the public's support of his claim, he avoided even acknowledging the boys' disappearance. If his motive was to strengthen his grip on the throne, he failed to take advantage of the opportunity he created.

Most crucially, there is no solid evidence that the princes were murdered at all. If people can disappear in the modern day, then it is certainly likely that they could in the 15th century. It is entirely possible that Richard had the boys transported out of the country, and this is the reason why he was unable to easily present them when he faced accusations of their murder. It would also explain the uncertainty that surrounded their fate and the lack of evidence.

For Richard to be innocent, at least one other man had to have been lying – Sir James Tyrell. Tyrell was a loyal servant of Richard III and was bestowed with an array of titles and grants once he was in power. When Henry VII was crowned, Tyrell was initially pardoned for being a supporter of Richard, but in 1501 he was arrested for treason and executed. According to Thomas More, upon 'examination', Tyrell admitted that he had murdered the princes. Although we only have More's word for this, the fact that both King Henry and his wife attended Tyrell's trial – a very unusual event – indicates Tyrell did make this confession. Whether this was forced by torture or was actually true, we may never know – but it had huge implications for his master, Richard, firmly placing the murders at his feet for the next 500 years.

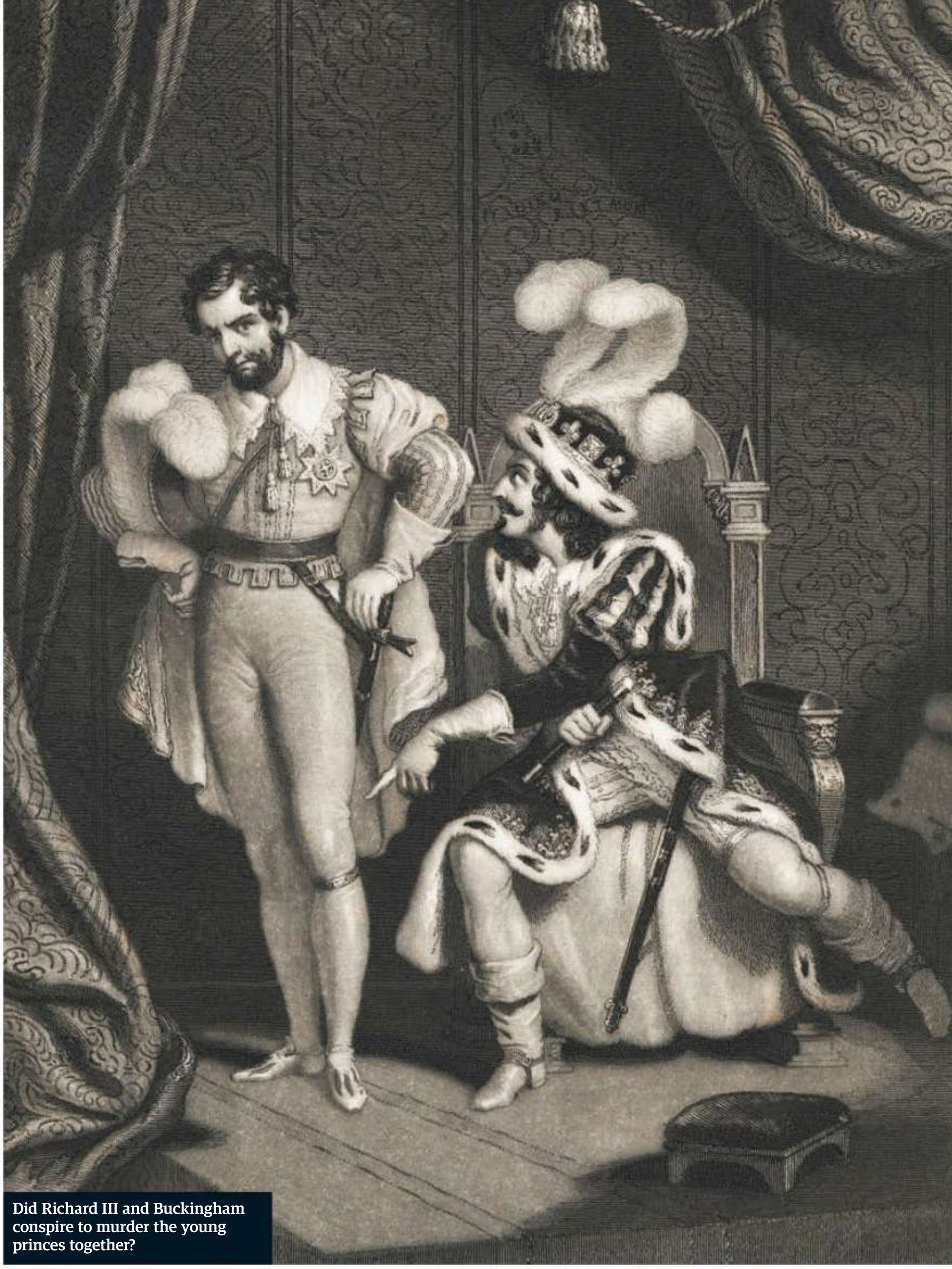
HENRY STAFFORD
HENRY STAFFORD

Suspect 02

Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham

Motive: To claim the throne and his lost inheritance

Opportunity: Only possible while under Richard's orders or by forced entry


Did Richard III and Buckingham conspire to murder the young princes together?

After Richard III, the Duke of Buckingham Henry Stafford is one of the earliest suspects for the murder. Buckingham had multiple links to the throne, but these were through the daughters of younger sons, making the chances of him claiming the crown very slim indeed. Despite his family fighting for the House of Lancaster in the Wars of the Roses, he went on to become the ward of Elizabeth Woodville, the wife of Edward IV. He was married to her sister, but this was not a happy union; he considered it an insult to be married to a woman of lower class and resented the Woodvilles from that point onwards. When Richard took guardianship of the young Edward, Buckingham was by his side. But what exactly did the duke have to gain from the princes' deaths?

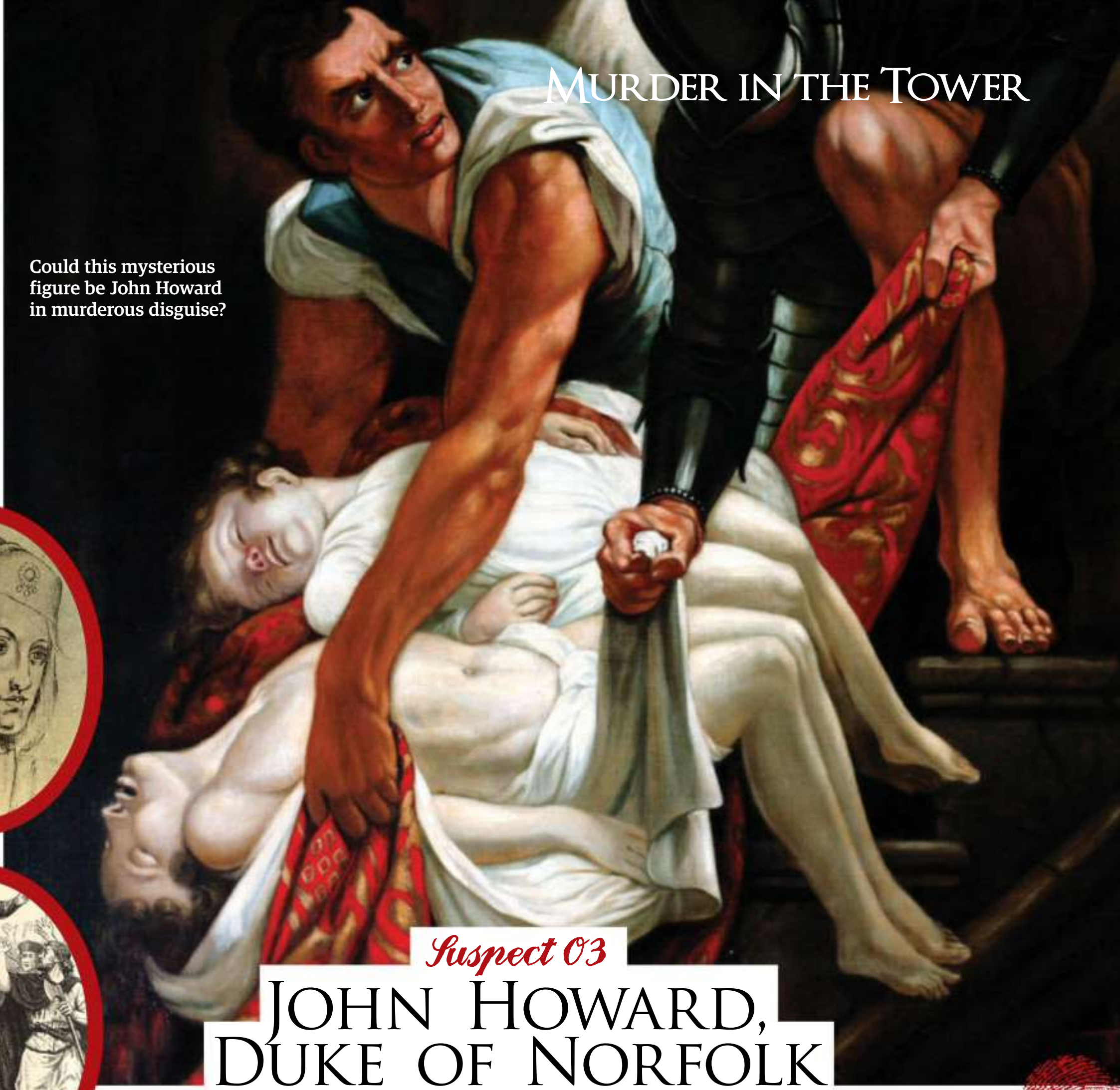
One suggested motive is Buckingham's interest in the Bohun estate – worth some £1,100 annually. He had inherited the property from his great-great-grandmother Eleanor de Bohun, but Eleanor, and therefore Buckingham, only received half of the estate. Her sister inherited the other half and ended up marrying Henry IV. When Edward IV took the crown, the estate became crown property, but Buckingham insisted it belonged to him.

This desire to reclaim his estate certainly explains why Buckingham supported Richard's ascension, but not why he might have killed the princes, for the simple fact that Richard granted him his inheritance in July 1483, pending parliamentary approval.

Instead, a very common motive for murder is given to Buckingham's actions: ambition. Buckingham had acted as kingmaker for Richard, aligning with him the moment he came into power and guiding his hand to the throne. He was as entangled in the events that led the children to their deathbeds as Richard himself. He held Richard's train and staff on his coronation, perhaps thinking that he may stand in that position soon enough. In order to achieve this, he placed Richard on the throne just to see him fall and killed the princes in the Tower either to begin a vicious rumour against Richard or to eliminate his first stumbling block to the crown. In the autumn of 1483, he unleashed an uprising against Richard that would eventually lead to both men's deaths.

Many have claimed that if he didn't act alone, Buckingham killed the princes on behalf of Richard, and the rebellion was a result of his disillusionment with his new king. It is impossible to prove whether Buckingham was acting out of guilt, ambition or malice when he led his rebellion. However, it seems peculiar that a man who knew the princes were dead would lead a rebellion demanding they be reinstated on the throne.

It was the rumours of their deaths that caused Buckingham to be replaced by Henry Tudor as leader of the rebellion. Perhaps strangest of all is the fact that when Buckingham was captured and tried, Richard did not accuse him of murdering the princes. With Buckingham at his mercy, it would have been the perfect time to implicate him for the murders he was aware he committed, clearing his own name in the process. But he did not.

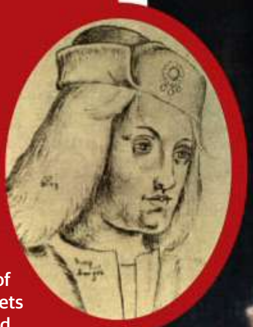


Could this mysterious figure be John Howard in murderous disguise?

PRETENDERS OF THE THRONE

The princes' presumed murder didn't stop people coming forward claiming to be them

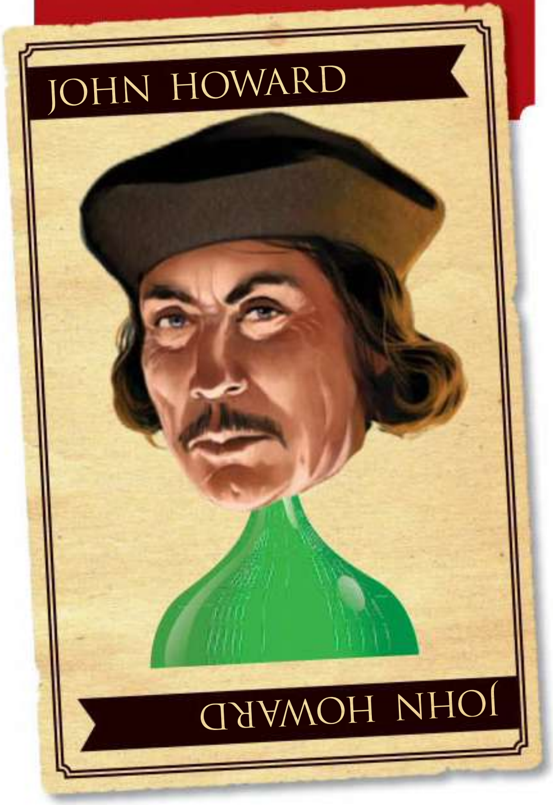
Perkin Warbeck



Warbeck claimed he was Richard in the court of Burgundy in 1490, saying that he had been spared by his brother's murderers due to his young age, but swore to not reveal his identity. His claim was supported by Richard's sister, Margaret of York, and he gained support from various monarchs, most notably James IV of Scotland. However, after hearing the king's army was advancing towards him, he fled. He was eventually captured and taken to the Tower of London after being paraded through the streets to be made an example of. He was imprisoned alongside Edward, Earl of Warwick, the son of Richard III's brother, and when the two of them attempted to escape in 1499, he was hanged.

Lambert Simnel

When the young Simnel was taken in by a priest named Richard Simons, the man noticed the alarming similarity between the boy and the sons of Edward IV. He made plans to present Simnel as Richard, but when he heard that Edward, Earl of Warwick, had died in imprisonment, he changed his claim and declared him as the earl instead. With a rebellion already planned by the Yorkists, Simnel became the figurehead and gained support in Ireland. However, his army was defeated by the kings and due to his young age, Simnel was pardoned and given a job in the royal kitchen.



Suspect 03

JOHN HOWARD, DUKE OF NORFOLK

Motive To claim his rightful inheritance

Opportunity Constable of the Tower at the time

Howard was yet another member of the aristocracy descended from royalty: Edward I on his mother's side and King John on his father's. He was a staunch supporter of the House of York and was knighted by King Edward IV. He slowly made his way up the ranks, even carrying the crown to Richard III at his coronation.

Howard's support of Richard alone isn't enough to accuse him of murder, but the benefits he apparently reaped because of his ascension certainly are. Just two days into Richard's reign, Howard received the lands and titles held by Richard of York. These lands, the 'Mowbray inheritance', had been given to Richard as 'compensation' after the death of his betrothed. This meant Howard was denied his inheritance, and had not been compensated at all for this loss.

> "Howard encouraged placing Richard in the Tower with his brother"

Adding to this theory is the fact that it was Howard who encouraged placing Richard in the Tower with his brother - the Tower he was constable of. He was also devoted to Richard III, even dying on the same field as his king. If he had not acted alone to secure his fortunes, it is not impossible to believe he acted alongside the king - agreeing to do away with the boys as both a favour and a means to claim what was rightfully his.

It seems Howard had both the means and the motive to commit the act, but this theory actually falls apart under closer inspection. Howard was not the all-powerful constable of the Tower - he held the second reversion of the post, making it unlikely he could do as he wished there. In this case, we have to believe that Richard allowed Howard access to the Tower, but in reality their friendship was not as great as it seemed. It is more likely that Howard's commitment was to the House of York, which had helped him ascend the social and political ladder, rather than to Richard himself. Such loyalty to a house at this time was a remarkable thing, and it is a little cynical to assume its source was shared blame for murder.

Most damning of all is his motive. If he did indeed wish to claim his lands and titles, he would have only had to kill the current owner - Richard of York. Why then would he also kill Edward V? The entire argument falls apart if we consider Howard only had 12 days to do away with them - the time between Richard's arrival at the Tower and when Howard was granted his estate. But both princes were reportedly seen after this date. Considering he had his title when they were seen alive, Howard really had no reason to kill them.

Is there any truth to Shakespeare's retelling of the murder mystery?

A DEADLY RUMOUR

Margaret Beaufort, Henry VII's mother, is another name that has been linked to the murders, but a more compelling theory is that although she didn't kill them, she began the rumour that Richard did. With her focus on the interests of her son, Beaufort enlisted the help of Woodville and Buckingham to drive the autumn rebellion and place her son on the throne. The rumour of the boys' deaths and Richard's connection to it certainly started a domino effect that led to Henry VII's rule, and this very well may have been due to his mother, as the ultimate spin master, working behind the scenes to tarnish Richard's name and prompt people to flock to her son's side.

HENRY VII
HENRY VII

Suspect 04

HENRY VII

Motive *Secure his hold on the throne*

Opportunity *Access to the Tower upon becoming king*

When Henry VII set his sights on the English crown, his claim was incredibly weak; there were almost 30 nobles with a more credible claim. He knew ascension would not happen through birthright, but instead conquest, and to achieve this he needed allies. So he vowed to marry Elizabeth of York, daughter of Edward IV and sister to the princes in the Tower. By doing this, he gained the support of Lancastrians as well as disenfranchised Yorkists unhappy with Richard's reign.

But once he became king after Bosworth and was set to marry Elizabeth, he encountered a problem. Richard III had declared all the children of Edward IV illegitimate in *Titus Regius*. Now that Henry was king, he could easily overturn it, which he did - even burning all copies to deny it ever existed. Although this returned legitimacy to his wife to be, it also meant the princes were the legal claimants to the throne. This left Henry with no choice - he had to have the princes killed, or lose his throne as a result of his own actions. It is argued that this happened not in 1483, as commonly believed, but in 1486.

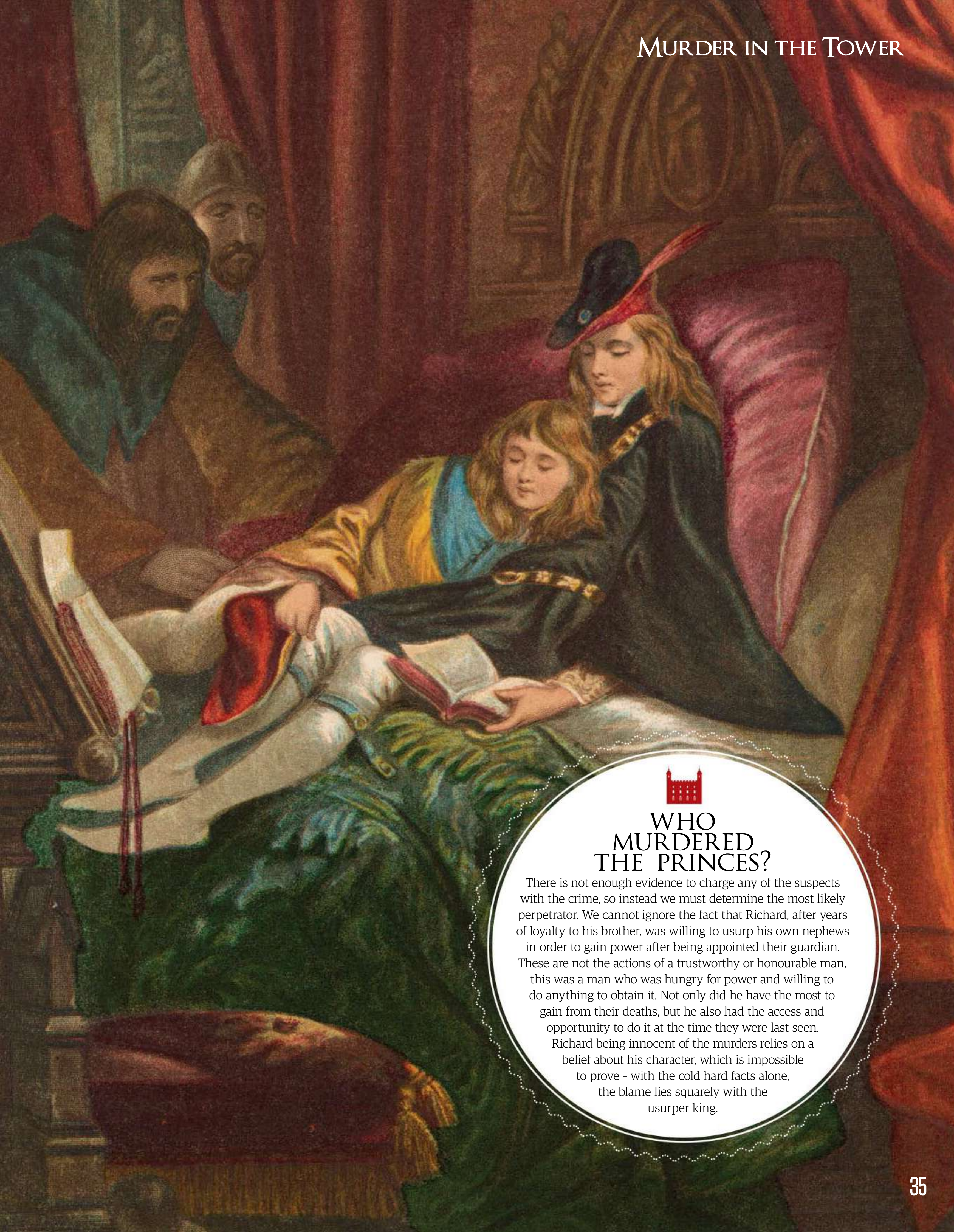
> *"He had to have the princes killed, or lose his throne"*

This date is supported by Tyrell's confession, as he received two pardons from Henry in 1486. This is an unusual occurrence, and Henry would later proclaim that Tyrell had indeed confessed to the murders - and as Tyrell was Richard's loyal servant, it was easy for him to shift the blame on his predecessor. This theory is also supported by Henry's treatment of the princes' mother, Elizabeth Woodville, who was deprived of her lands and fees.

It is no secret that Henry made efforts to wipe out remaining Plantagenets, but it seems very unlikely that nobody would have mentioned the boys if they had survived three years longer than previously believed. For the early part of his reign, Henry faced constant rebellions from angry Yorkists; it is difficult to believe none of them would have accused him of this crime had it occurred during his time on the throne. Additionally, if they had survived until this date, why did Richard III not previously display them after being accused of their murder? This would have helped redeem his reputation and likely quell the rebellion, but he did not. It is also similarly unlikely that Elizabeth Woodville would have supported Henry's claim to the throne, as she did by agreeing to his marriage with her daughter, had she known her sons were still alive.

Most revealing of all is Henry's reaction when pretenders of the princes emerged. When Perkin Warbeck claimed to be the young Richard, Henry was so worried that he made peace with France to prevent a rebellion. His actions were those of a nervous man, very unlike his confident response when Lambert Simnel emerged posing as the Earl of Warwick, who Henry knew was locked up in the Tower. This is a telling indication that Henry had no idea what happened to the princes. Considering Henry was 14 when he left England and didn't return until the Battle of Bosworth, it is more likely that Henry knew less about their fate than most; he never accused Richard of the act for exactly that reason. All Henry could do was assume and hope, for the sake of his throne, that they were dead.

© Alamy; Corbis; Joe Cummings



WHO MURDERED THE PRINCES?

There is not enough evidence to charge any of the suspects with the crime, so instead we must determine the most likely perpetrator. We cannot ignore the fact that Richard, after years of loyalty to his brother, was willing to usurp his own nephews in order to gain power after being appointed their guardian. These are not the actions of a trustworthy or honourable man, this was a man who was hungry for power and willing to do anything to obtain it. Not only did he have the most to gain from their deaths, but he also had the access and opportunity to do it at the time they were last seen. Richard being innocent of the murders relies on a belief about his character, which is impossible to prove - with the cold hard facts alone, the blame lies squarely with the usurper king.

HEROES & VILLAINS

Amelia Earhart

Often remembered for her mysterious death, the life of this aviation heroine was just as extraordinary

Written by Alicea Francis

Amelia was the first woman to receive the Distinguished Flying Cross, after her solo Atlantic flight

When Amelia Mary Earhart was born on Saturday 24 July 1897, her mother Amy noted down an old saying: "But Saturday's bairn must work for a living." For a woman who had never worked a day in her life, whose mother and grandmother had equally privileged histories, it must have seemed a strange prophesy to make for her daughter. For Amelia too was born into wealth. Her father Edwin was a lawyer, her grandfather had been a judge, and so she seemed destined for a life like any other woman of her pedigree – she would marry into a family of similar standing, bear many children, and die with hands as untarnished as the day she was born. But her family's fortune was not to last, and war was brewing. Amelia's life was to be anything but ordinary.

From a young age, Amelia took an interest in pursuits outside of what was considered 'proper' for girls of her class. She spent her days climbing trees, shooting rats and collecting animal bones. When her mother gave her a pair of bloomers, it wasn't just the older generations that disapproved; a girl at school branded her 'fast' because three inches of her calf was exposed when she crossed her legs.

It was during one of her more 'boyish' moments that Amelia had her first experience of flying, inspired by a trip to the St Louis World's Fair, where her mother had forbidden her from riding on the rollercoaster. Once back at home, Amelia set about building a rollercoaster of her very own using a wooden packing box and roller-skate wheels. She propped some wooden planks up against the tool shed roof to make a ramp, and clambered up for takeoff. Safely inside the box, she pushed herself off the edge only to tumble out of control down the steep incline, hit the ground, and somersault head over heels. As she emerged from the broken box, her lip bruised and dress torn, she exclaimed to her sister: "Oh, Pidge, it's just like flying."

However, her carefree childhood was to be cut short when it was discovered that her father was an alcoholic, and in 1914 he was forced to retire. At about the same time, Amelia's maternal

The aviatrix campaigned for better public awareness of aviation and female pilots

HAMMOND-Y
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF AIR COMMERCE

Amelia once said: "Flying may not be all plain sailing, but the fun of it is worth the price"

Amelia was called 'Lady Lindy' partly because her slim build and facial features resembled Charles Lindbergh

grandmother died, but left her daughter's inheritance in trust for fear that Edwin's drinking would drain the funds. With her home life in tatters, Amelia struggled to maintain her grades. When the USA joined World War I in 1917, she was traumatised by the sight of the returning soldiers, many with lost limbs, blind or on crutches. She couldn't bear to return to school knowing so many were in need, so she signed up to become a nurse.

The hours were long and the work was gruelling; Amelia felt a million miles away from the world she had been raised in. On her rare days off, she would head to the local stables, where she had succeeded in taming an unruly horse named Dynamite. One day while out riding, she came across three air force officers, who expressed their amazement at how well she controlled the horse – he had infamously once bucked off a colonel. They invited her to come and watch how they controlled their planes, and she was astounded by the beauty of the metal birds. She asked if she could go up with them, but was refused; not even a general's wife can do that, they said. Frustrated by the injustice, she committed herself to finding a way to fly.

With the war over, Amelia returned to live with her parents, who had relocated to California. The whole state had been swept up by an aviation craze, made popular by the big names of Hollywood. There were 20 airfields in Los Angeles alone, and every weekend at least one of them hosted an 'air meet'. Amelia attended every one she could, and eventually got word of Neta Snook, a 24-year-old female pilot. Arriving at the airfield in a suit and neatly coiffed hair, she asked: "I want to fly. Will you teach me?" Willingly, Neta agreed.

> "She was not satisfied. She wanted to achieve the ultimate in aviation feats"

For Amelia, it seemed as though all the stars had finally aligned, but there was one problem: she had no money to pay for lessons. The pair came to a settlement whereby Amelia would pay her as soon as she could afford it. Shortly after, Amelia took up a job as a clerk. On the day of her first class on 3 January 1921, she turned up in jodhpurs, boots and a leather jacket that she had slept in to give it a worn look, and with a book on aerodynamics under her arm. Her transformation was complete when she reluctantly cut her hair short, after a little girl told her she didn't look much like an aviatrix with her long, neatly styled hair. Six months later, she purchased a second-hand bright yellow Kinner Airster biplane nicknamed 'the Canary'. On 22 October, she flew the Canary to an altitude of 14,000 feet, setting a world record for female pilots, and by the following May, Amelia had become the 16th woman to be issued a pilot's license.

By this time, her family's fortune was almost depleted, following an investment in a failed gypsum mine. Amelia was forced to sell her Canary and look for new employment. She worked for a while as a photographer, then a truck driver – for which she was 'ostracised by the more right-thinking girls'. Eventually, she saved up enough for another plane – this time a Kinner – and once again could take her flying seriously. She was elected vice-president of the American Aeronautical Society's Boston chapter, helped finance the operation of Denniston Airport in Quincy, Massachusetts, and in 1927 flew the first official flight out of it. Now a local celebrity, in April 1928 Amelia received a call from Captain Hilton H Railey, who asked her: "Would you like to fly the Atlantic?"

The first Atlantic crossing was achieved in the spring of 1927 by American pilot Charles Lindbergh. Overnight he had become the most famous man on earth, and soon every daring aviator was vying for their piece of the fame. In the year following

Amelia meeting President Herbert Hoover at the White House

Amelia cut her hair short after a little girl told her she didn't look like an aviator with long hair

Allies

George P Putnam

A successful publisher and publicist, George was one of the organisers of Amelia's first Atlantic flight with Wilmer Stultz and later promoted her campaigns. He proposed to Amelia six times until she eventually agreed, and they were married in 1931. She did not take his name.

Neta Snook

Neta was the first female pilot to run her own aviation business, and was the person who Amelia approached when she first decided she wanted flying lessons. Neta went on to become the first woman to enter a 'men's' air race. She later wrote an autobiography called *I Taught Amelia To Fly*.

Eleanor Roosevelt

As her fame grew, Amelia made friends with many people in high offices, including First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt, and the two shared a number of interests. After taking her flying, Eleanor applied for a student permit, but never pursued her plans to learn to fly.

Lindbergh's flight, 55 pilots in 18 planes attempted to fly the Atlantic. Of the 55, eight were successful and 14 died. Three out of the five women who had participated were among the dead. The title of 'first woman to fly the Atlantic' remained up for grabs, but getting it would be exceptionally risky. Eventually, it was decided that Amelia was to simply accompany another male pilot, Wilmer Stultz, on the voyage, with the added duty of keeping the flight log. Upon landing at Burry Port, Wales, on 17 June, she said: "Stultz did all the flying – had to. I was just baggage, like a sack of potatoes." Despite this, Amelia returned to the US a national hero.

The press nicknamed her 'Lady Lindy' and her photograph was used to endorse women's clothing. She accepted a position as associate editor of *Cosmopolitan* magazine and used it to promote public acceptance of aviation, particularly female pilots. Her aviation endeavours continued; in August 1928 she became the first woman to fly solo across the North American continent and back, and in 1931 she set a world altitude record flying at 18,451 feet. On 20 May 1932, she finally succeeded in flying solo nonstop across the Atlantic, becoming the first woman to do so.

> A lighthouse called Earhart Light was erected on Howland Island in memory of Amelia

In the years that followed, Amelia set many more speed and distance records, but still she was not satisfied. She wanted to achieve the ultimate in aviation feats: a round-the-world flight. In 1936, she began planning for what would not be the first, but the longest round-the-world trip at 29,000 miles (47,000 kilometres). A Lockheed Electra 10E was built to her specifications and her navigators chosen: Captain Harry Manning and Fred Noonan. On 27 March 1937, Amelia and her crew flew the first leg from California to Hawaii. However, during takeoff from Hawaii, the plane was damaged and the flight cancelled. The Electra was shipped back to the mainland for repair.

Two months later, Amelia and Fred attempted the journey again, this time flying west to east. On 29 June, after stopping in South America, Africa, India and Southeast Asia, they arrived in Lae, New Guinea, having completed 22,000 miles of the journey. On 2 July, they set off for the island of Howland, a sliver of land only 2,000 metres (6,500 feet) long and 500 metres (1,600 feet) wide. The USCGC Itasca was on station at Howland, assigned to guide them to the island. But those on board the ship soon realised their radio transmissions were not being received; Earhart sent out several calls requesting bearings, and at 7.42am radioed: "We must be on you, but cannot see you – but gas is running low. Have been unable to reach you by radio. We are flying at 1,000 feet." Her last known transmission was at 8.43am.

Within an hour of receiving the last message, the Itasca began a search, and was soon joined by the US Navy. But their efforts were in vain; on 19 July, the search was officially called off. It had cost the navy and coast guard a total of $4 million – the costliest search mission to that date – but the technology and techniques were primitive, and neither the crew nor the plane were ever found. Earhart was declared dead on 5 January 1939.

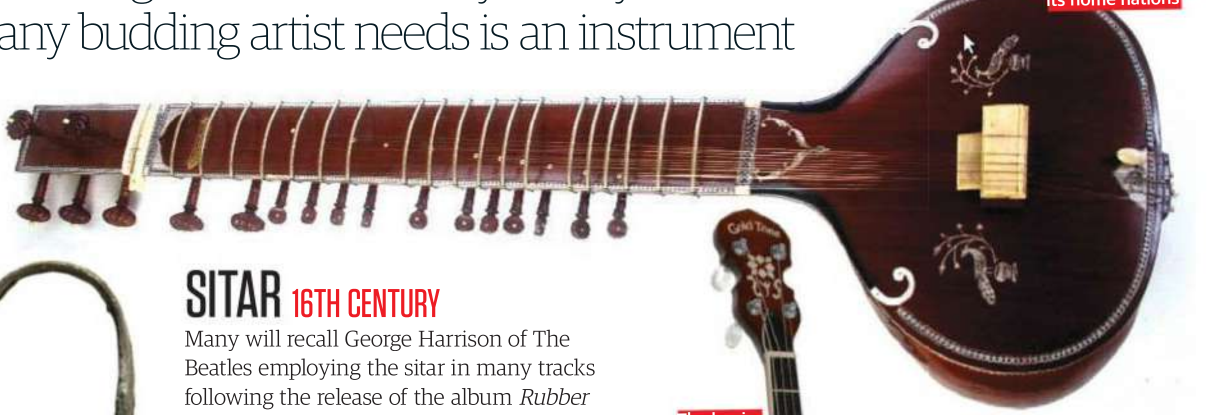
Hero
Villain

Earhart's record-breaking achievements and campaigns to encourage women's education and employment make her not only a hero of aviation, but also of gender equality

Through History

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

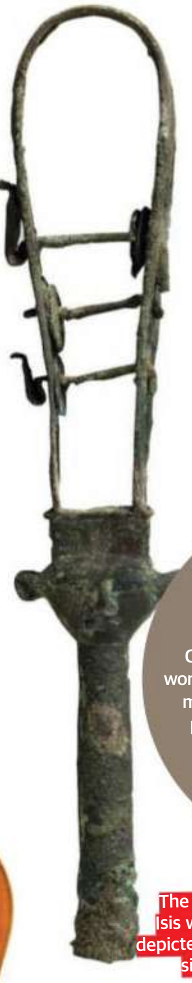
People have been creating music in a variety of ways for millennia, but the one thing any budding artist needs is an instrument



The sitar is still taught to players in its home nations

SISTRUM 2500 BCE

This percussion instrument was first used by the Ancient Egyptians in religious ceremonies, particularly in the worship of the cow goddess Hathor, whose head and horns it was meant to resemble. Its name derives from the Greek 'seistron', meaning 'to shake', and when doing so the small rings or loops of metal on its movable crossbars produced anything from a soft clank to a loud jingling sound. As well as worship, the sistrum was used in dances, to avert flooding and to ward off evil spirits. Sistra are still used today in the Ethiopian Orthodox Church.



The goddess Isis was often depicted holding a sistrum

SITAR 16TH CENTURY

Many will recall George Harrison of The Beatles employing the sitar in many tracks following the release of the album *Rubber Soul* in 1965, yet obviously its origins lie a lot further down the timeline. Originally developed from the lute, sitars are usually around four feet in length and can possess as many as 20 strings, some for plucking, some to accentuate ambient notes. It's an unusual yet iconic instrument with a truly unique sound that is instantly recognisable. In many cultures and musical movements, the sitar still thrives today and is taught in specialist schools in Southern Asia.

The banjo helped develop the bluegrass style of music

BANJO 13TH CENTURY

Historians have credited the banjo as first originating in sub-Saharan Africa in the 13th century, and was brought to the West by slaves when the New World came to fruition. Witness accounts describe the banjo being played in a duo with a fiddle in 1847, cementing the beginnings of what we know as a traditional bluegrass band that, for many, epitomises the sound of the Deep South of North America. The instrument grew in popularity among black and white communities in the years preceding the civil war, and in the years after continued to develop in both design and tone, with later models adding a fifth, shorter string.

The traditional cello is a key figure in any string quartet or orchestral arrangement

CELLO 1520

Although initially referred to as the 'bass violin', the cello began to find fame in 17th-century Italy, reputedly featuring for the first time as the 'violoncello' in the sonatas of Italian composer Giulio Cesare Arresti. In the many years since then, the cello has been featured in timeless works by Bach, Brahms and Haydn, forming one fourth of the traditional string quartet and enjoying frequent use in modern solo compositions that require a more sombre, ambient feel.

The clarinet caught the eye of Mozart in 1791 – he was the first composer to include it in a concerto arrangement

CLARINET 1690

The modern clarinet was invented by a manufacturer of woodwind and reed instruments named Johann Christoph Denner, who was based in Nuremberg. He and his son developed the clarinet from an earlier single-reed instrument called a chalumeau, and its popularity soon grew among composers of the 18th century. Mozart was the first composer to utilise the clarinet in a concerto arrangement in 1791 and since then it has become a staple of many a modern composition.

Bartolomeo di Francesco Cristofori

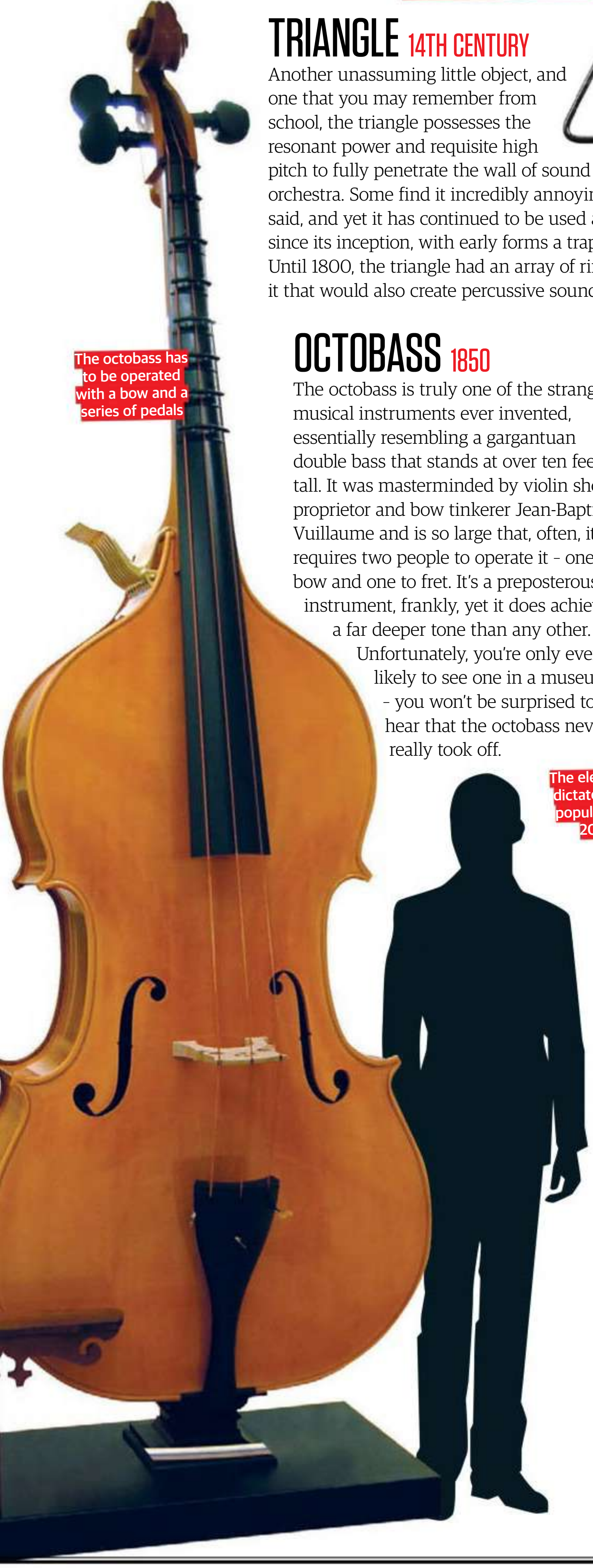
1655-1732, ITALIAN

Cristofori invented the piano while working as a harpsichord maker. As with many of his ilk, his invention wasn't particularly widely acknowledged during his lifetime, although its influence is plain to see throughout history.

Don't be fooled by its appearance – the triangle is capable of cutting through an entire orchestra when struck

TRIANGLE 14TH CENTURY

Another unassuming little object, and one that you may remember from school, the triangle possesses the resonant power and requisite high pitch to fully penetrate the wall of sound created by an orchestra. Some find it incredibly annoying, it has to be said, and yet it has continued to be used and adapted since its inception, with early forms a trapezoid shape. Until 1800, the triangle had an array of rings attached to it that would also create percussive sound.



The octobass has to be operated with a bow and a series of pedals

OCTOBASS 1850

The octobass is truly one of the strangest musical instruments ever invented, essentially resembling a gargantuan double bass that stands at over ten feet tall. It was masterminded by violin shop proprietor and bow tinkerer Jean-Baptiste Vuillaume and is so large that, often, it requires two people to operate it – one to bow and one to fret. It's a preposterous instrument, frankly, yet it does achieve a far deeper tone than any other. Unfortunately, you're only ever likely to see one in a museum – you won't be surprised to hear that the octobass never really took off.

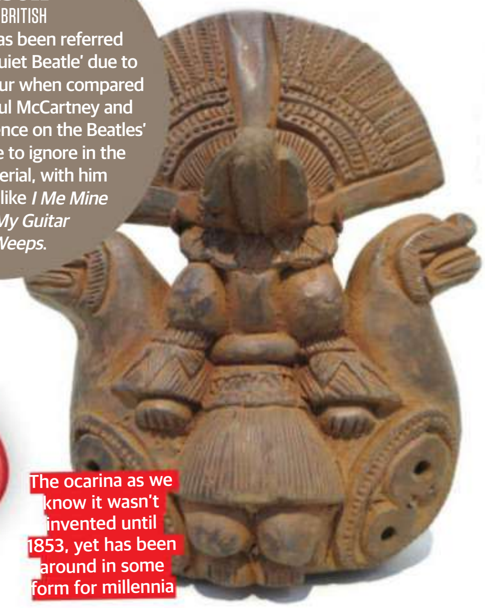
OCARINA 10,000 BCE

This strange-looking wind instrument has been around for thousands of years in some form, dating back to ancient Far Eastern and South American cultures such as the Mayans, Aztecs and Incas. However, the ocarina as we know it was invented by an Italian teenager named Giuseppe Donati in the 19th century and is often made of clay, metal or porcelain, typically sporting between four and 12 finger and thumb holes that open this unassuming little instrument up to plenty of melodic possibilities.

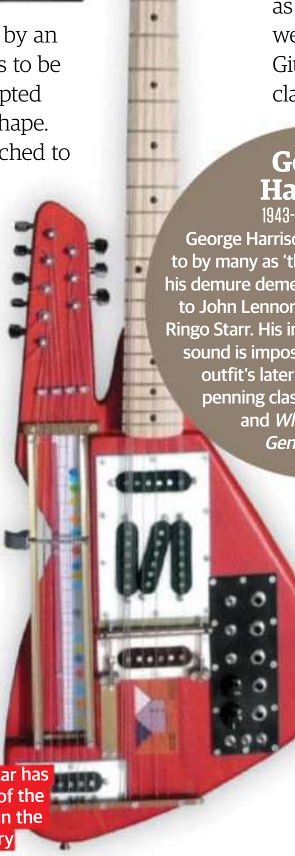
George Harrison

1943-2001, BRITISH

George Harrison has been referred to by many as 'the quiet Beatle' due to his demure demeanour when compared to John Lennon, Paul McCartney and Ringo Starr. His influence on the Beatles' sound is impossible to ignore in the outfit's later material, with him penning classics like *I Me Mine* and *While My Guitar Gently Weeps*.



The ocarina as we know it wasn't invented until 1853, yet has been around in some form for millennia



The electric guitar has dictated much of the popular music in the 20th century

ELECTRIC GUITAR 1930

The electric guitar is perhaps the most well known instrument of our time, having been a staple of the vast proportion of musical genres for the last few decades. Its origins were humble; guitar player George Beauchamp and Adolph Rickenbacker, an electrical engineer, met in 1930 in LA to develop an electrical guitar, using magnets to pick up the vibrations from a metal string when plucked. Larger manufacturers developed the idea, and by the middle of the 20th century the electric was essential for any blues or rock musician, before busily evolving in both design and application until the present day.

PIANO 1709

Yet another musical instrument with decidedly humble beginnings, the piano as we know it today was first invented by Bartolomeo Cristofori, a harpsichord maker based in Florence, Italy. The time between then and now barely needs mentioning, as it's plain to see the remarkable influence that the piano has had on all genres of music since its inception, despite barely changing in sound or build since its invention. The influx of digital pianos in the last few decades has only cemented the piano as a true icon of the arts.

An ornate pianoforte from the 19th century

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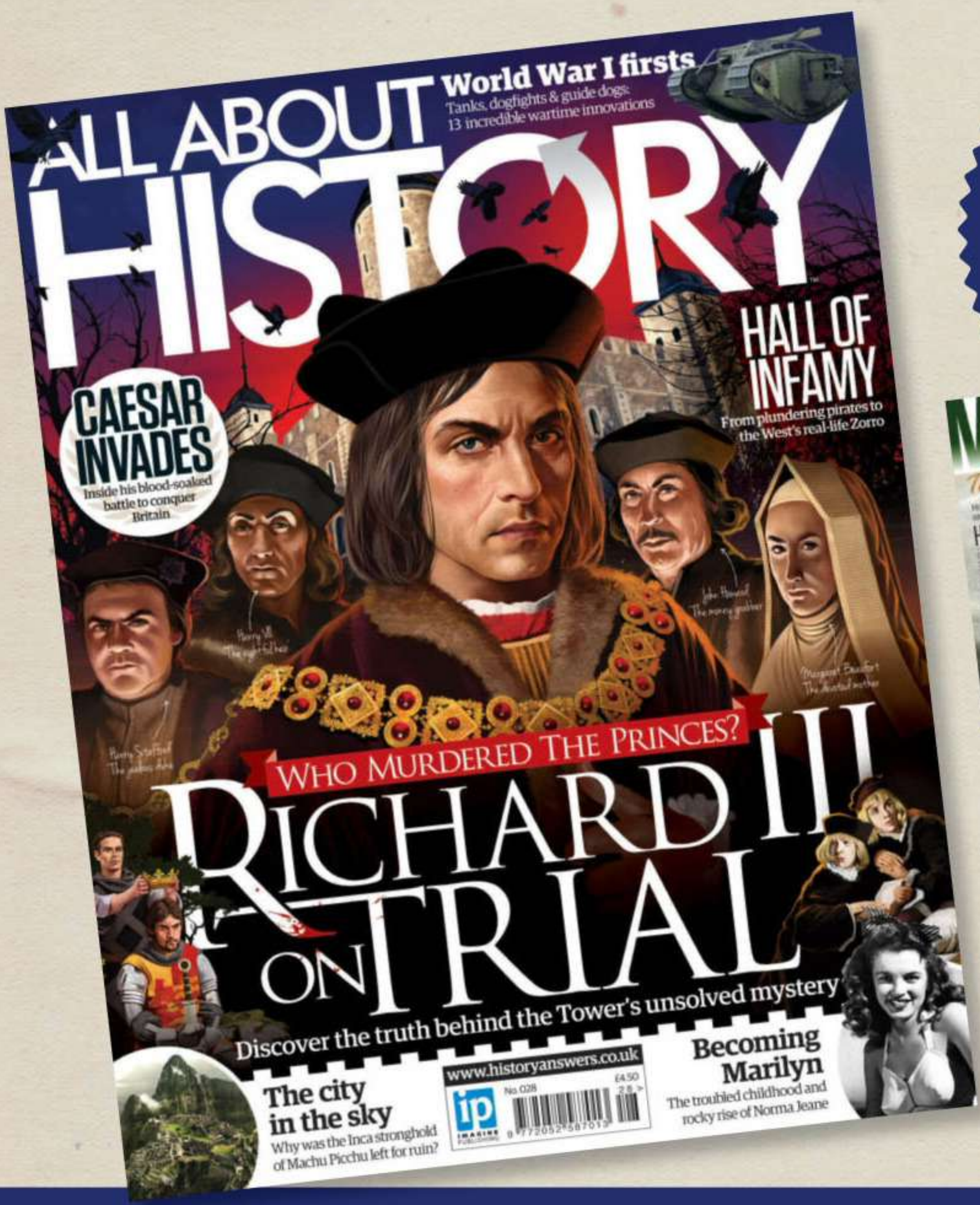
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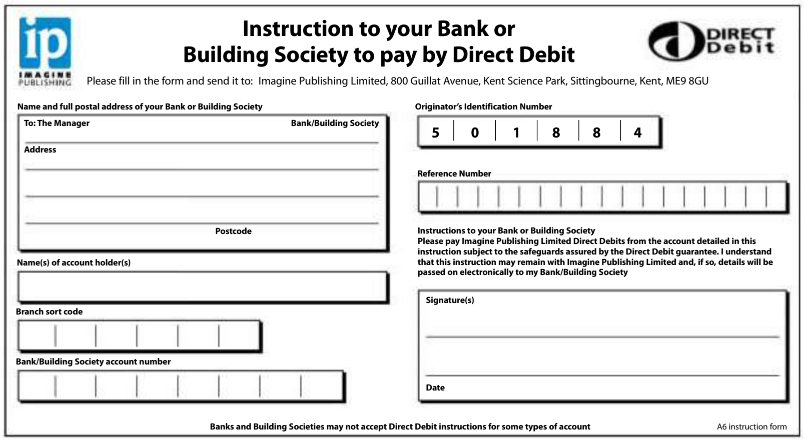

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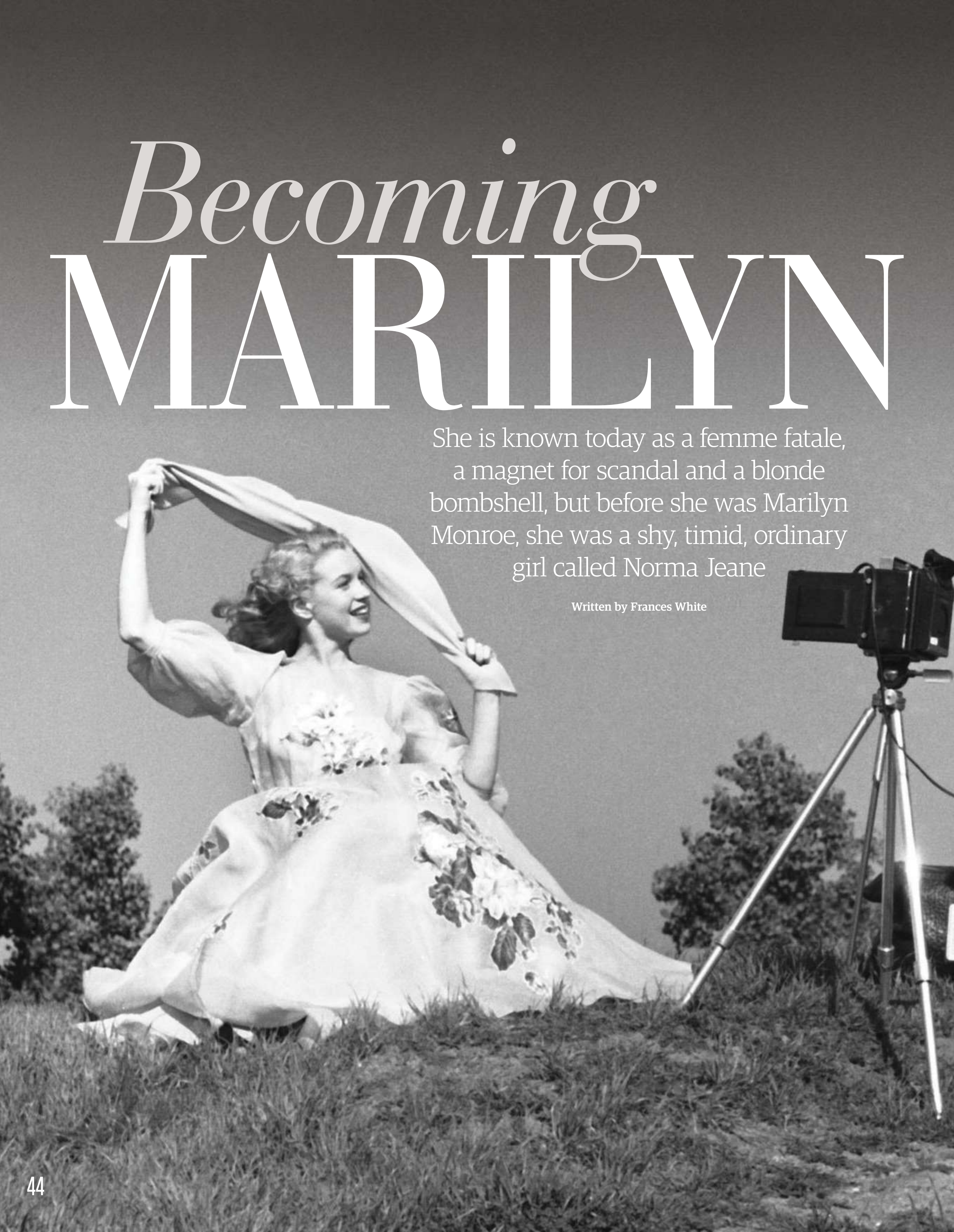
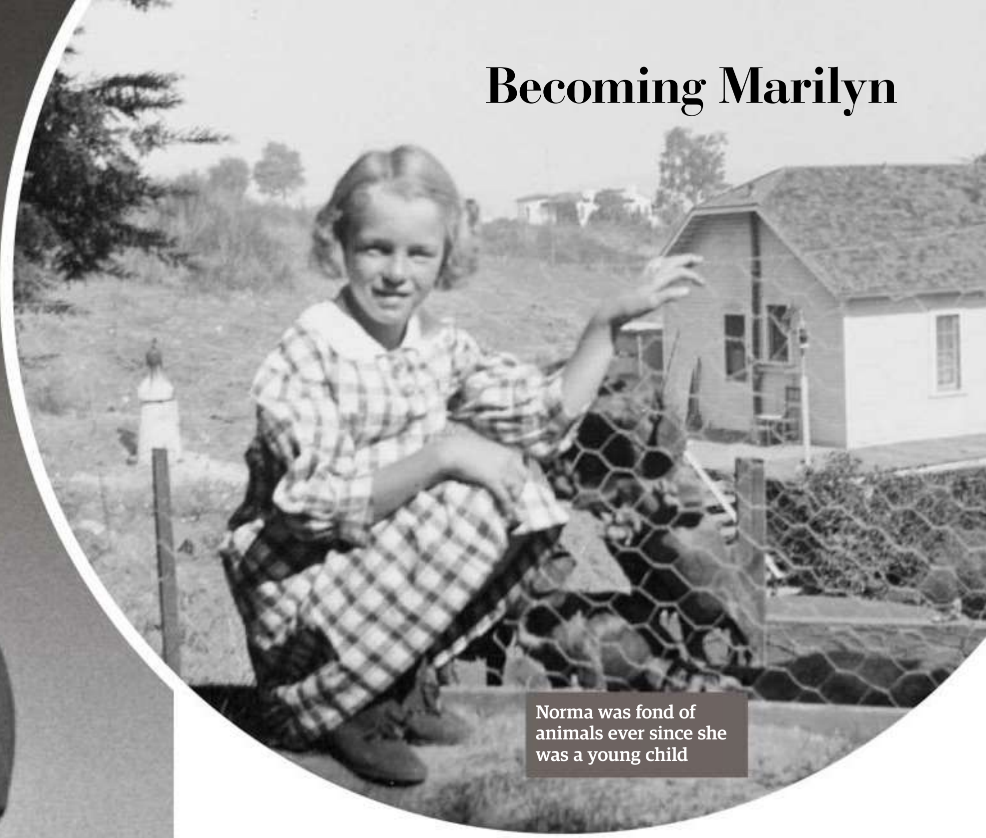
Becoming MARILYN

She is known today as a femme fatale, a magnet for scandal and a blonde bombshell, but before she was Marilyn Monroe, she was a shy, timid, ordinary girl called Norma Jeane

Written by Frances White



Norma chose 'Monroe' as it was her mother's maiden name



Norma was fond of animals ever since she was a young child

With her famous curves, bleached blonde hair, red lips and high voice, the Marilyn Monroe that is remembered today is almost a caricature of the 'ideal' woman. This is the version of Marilyn that has become immortal – a life of scandals, glamour and tragedy. But she was so much more than that. She was a woman who adored life, who spent hundreds of dollars trying to save a storm-damaged tree, and who cared for animals in her yard. She was loud, gentle and joyous. But she was also self-absorbed, and crippled with doubt and stage fright so terrible that sometimes she couldn't emerge from her trailer. She could be cutting, and say the sharpest words with the softest voice. She was bad at remembering lines, bad at arriving on time and bad at keeping men.

Because of her glittering rise and tragic end, the Marilyn that has entered legend is a surface image of the one that lived and breathed. Before she bleached her hair, when she struggled to pay her bills and nobody paid attention to her, she was a girl called Norma Jeane, and Norma Jeane was very different to the icon she became.

Nobody knows who Norma's father was. Upon her birth on 1 June 1926, her mother Gladys Baker registered her ex husband, Martin Edward Mortenson, as the father, but it is likely that she added him to avoid the sting of illegitimacy. Instead, it may have been Charles Stanley Gifford, a handsome man who worked with Gladys at Consolidated Film Industries. Either way, by the time Norma was born, both men were gone. When she was a child, Norma was shown a photo of Gifford and described him as looking like Clark Gable. This would morph into a lie that she told her friends as a teenager – that Gable was her secret father, a man who belonged to another world, but who would one day whisk her away to a land of glamour and opportunity. Ever since she could speak, Norma looked outwards, and sought for something more.

It is no small wonder that Norma looked anywhere for a sense of importance. She had no roots on one side, and on the other a long history of insanity. Her grandfather had been confined to a state asylum, her grandmother eventually followed the same path, her uncle had killed himself and her mother would drift in and out of asylums for most of the young girl's life.

Gladys couldn't afford to look after Norma, so when she was just a baby she was placed with a deeply religious family, the Bolenders, who agreed to look after her for a fee of $5 a week. Gladys hadn't abandoned her child – she had a plan. She would work until she was able to afford a house, then take her daughter back. She took trolley rides from Hollywood out to Hawthorne, where Norma lived, every

What was it like?
Hollywood 1947

In the post-war years, Americans were finally free to relax and enjoy the finer things

Fashion

In 1947, Christian Dior launched his 'New Look', which was a mid-calf-length full skirt, rounded shoulders and pointed bust. Much of the fashion of the late 1940s focused on making the waist look as tiny as possible, with cinched waist jackets and long skirts becoming popular. Skirts were either very full or narrow, and women made efforts to make themselves look as feminine as possible with accessories like pearls and gloves.

Stars

All the biggest stars of the era were presented as wholesome and likeable – Ingrid Bergman and Bing Crosby starred in many of the biggest films of the era. Betty Grable, Bette Davis and Clark Gable were also very popular. This year would also see the early beginnings of method acting, with the establishment of the Actors Studio in New York City.

Cinema

In the late 1940s, American moviegoers were keen to put the war behind them. Escapist, nostalgic entertainment was popular and musicals with elaborate production numbers and simplistic plots were common. Action-adventure fun attracted large audiences, with lots of Western and gangster flicks produced. Violence and sex appeal continued to be popular, and the people's need to forget about their past hardships led to the emergence of comedies.

Economy

The USA enjoyed a period of economic expansion in the post-war years, which lasted into the 1970s. It was a golden age for capitalism and the growth was distributed across the classes reasonably equally. Many farm workers moved to better paying jobs in major towns and cities and the middle class swelled.

Families

Marriage rates soured in the post-war years, and unsurprisingly birth rates quickly followed suit. Women who had taken on jobs in factories during the war returned to traditional 'mother' roles and gender roles were sharply defined. This also led to the emergence of the suburbs as a popular place to live and bring up a family.

20th Century Fox claimed that they 'discovered' Monroe while she worked as a babysitter

The first photo of Monroe taken for *Yank, The Army Weekly*

Gladys ended up changing her daughter's name to Baker, the surname of her first husband

Saturday. There, in the strict and sheltered home, Gladys would sit with the child she barely knew, before leaving again to be back in time for her weekly date.

Norma was a quiet child, remarkably quiet. When her mother occasionally took her to the film lab, she would sit there quietly for hours. As a child, these qualities were congratulated, but later in life she would be criticised as seeming totally detached from reality. Scriptwriter Nunnally Johnson described her as "ten feet under water… a wall of thick cotton… she reminds me of a sloth. You stick a pin in her and eight days later it says 'ouch'."

For seven years Norma lived in this relatively stable home. The Bolenders were not wealthy, but they were moral, hardworking and decent people. Norma grew into a lively child with tough features. In school she was timid and ordinary, but at home she was strong, bold and bossed around her brother. This domination of men would later become one of Marilyn's defining features. However, as Norma turned seven, her mother had finally earned enough money to buy a house, and the young Norma moved to Hollywood 13 years before her career there would begin.

Unfortunately, Gladys was a ticking time bomb of inherited insanity. In less than three months she had an extreme psychotic episode and had to be dragged away by force. She was placed in a state asylum, just like her parents, and Norma was told her mother was 'in hospital'. She wouldn't understand what this meant until she became a woman herself. Now Norma had nothing – no father, no mother to visit her on Saturday, no quiet suburban home and no identity. For the next two years she was carted between two couples – an English family forced to return home when depression hit, and neighbours who became fond of the girl and requested to adopt her. From the asylum, Gladys still had a voice, and she said no.

Now a ward of the state, Norma was sent to an orphanage. When the young girl realised where she was, she kicked and screamed: "I'm not an orphan!" Her days of endless boredom in the institution were broken up by visits from Grace McKee, her mother's friend and now her legal guardian. The glamorous lady would whisk her away, buy her soda and take her to see a movie. This is likely where Norma's love affair with the screen began, but McKee also provided another of Norma's enduring loves – she allowed her to try on makeup.

Aged 11, Norma left the orphanage and flittered between foster homes until eventually Grace took her in. It wasn't an easy situation – Grace had recently married a man ten years her junior who had three children of his own and liked to drink. Although home life was anything but stable, Norma was finally able to pursue her love of acting. She was rejected by her high school dramatic society, so instead she played the parts in films she watched, reciting lines over and over in her bedroom. But in public she was silent and incredibly timid, earning the nickname 'the mouse'. Her time with Grace came to a bitter end when her husband stumbled drunkenly into Norma's room one too many times. She was on the move again.

Norma finally found a loving and stable home with Ana Lower, Grace's aunt. Lower absolutely adored Norma and Marilyn would later comment that she "changed my whole life. She was the first person in the world I ever really loved and she loved me. She showed me the path to the higher things of life and she gave me more confidence in

myself. She never hurt me, not once. She couldn't. She was all kindness and all love." This confidence began to pour outwards. Norma embraced her developing body, wearing tight sweaters and crop tops. For the first time in her life people began to take notice of her. "This is what my identity is," she must have thought. No longer Norma the orphan, she was Norma Jeane, the pretty girl.

Norma's time with Lower was idyllic but brief. By 1942, Lower was suffering with serious health problems and Norma returned to Grace's house, but by now she was a different woman. However, her life was to take an unexpected turn. When Grace's husband received a lucrative job offer, the family had to move. With Gladys still rejecting offers from anyone wanting to adopt Norma, this would have seen her sent back to the orphanage. To avoid this, Grace came up with a plan and arranged someone else to look after her – a husband.

Jim Dougherty was a well-built, pleasant and sporty man. He was four years older than Norma and making a steady wage in a defence plant. When Grace asked him to take the 15-year-old to a dance, he fell for her instantly. Six weeks after Norma's 16th birthday, they were married. On her wedding day, her demure mask fell away and she started a drunken conga line. Her husband angrily remarked: "You made a monkey of yourself!" Many years later Marilyn would describe this marriage as "like being retired to a zoo."

The marriage wasn't particularly painful, but it was dull. Dougherty joined the Maritime Service and in 1944 was shipped out to the Pacific. Meanwhile, Norma dutifully played the part of the loving, devoted wife. Her mother-in-law got her a job at a defence plant where she worked for hours spraying fire retardant on planes. It was an incredibly unlikely place for a starlet to be discovered, but one day an army photographer visited looking for an attractive young woman doing war work. He saw Norma's potential immediately, dressing her in a variety of outfits and taking her telephone number. From the realms of obscurity, Norma had finally been found.

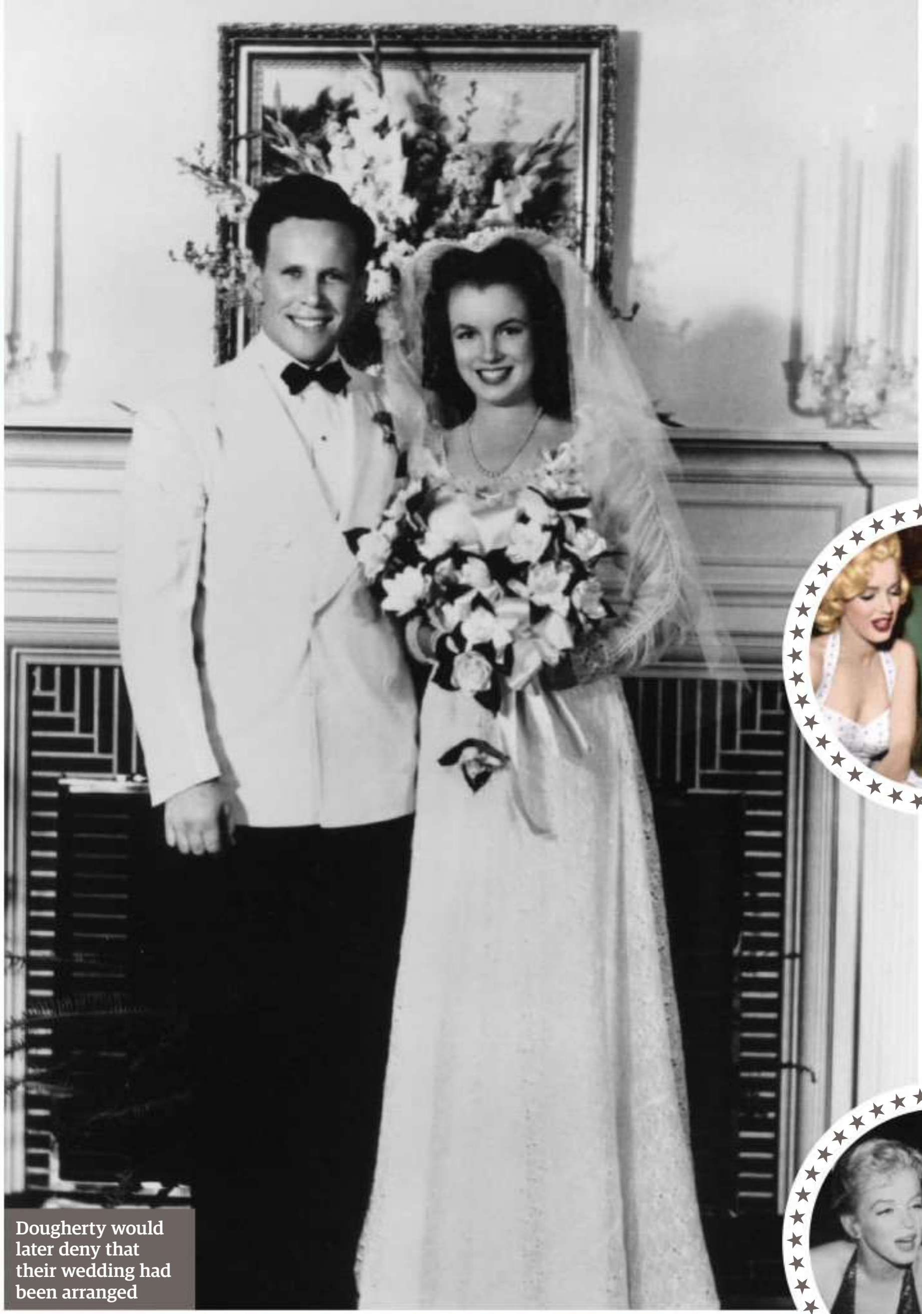
Norma was quickly signed up with the Blue Book Model Agency. She promptly passed their course and began work immediately. She called in sick at the plant, then spent her days earning $10 a day modelling as a hostess at an industrial show, while her nights were dedicated to more modelling lessons. She moved out of her in-laws and back to where she had been happiest, with Ana Lower. When Dougherty returned from the war, he found an entirely different woman than the one he had left. In just a couple of months, she would write to him to ask for a divorce.

Norma had found work as a model, but it was not steady, and she was not an overnight success. However, with her newfound confidence in her future, she quit her job at the factory. Eager to expand her portfolio, she went away for a month in the spring with photographer André de Dienes. They travelled through the west – through the desert sun, old mining towns and into the redwood country. They eventually became lovers, but when he asked to photograph her in the nude, she leaped out of the car and ran away screaming "I won't! I won't! Don't you understand? I'm going to be a great movie star someday."

Norma soon began to make waves as a model, and appeared on the cover of *Laff*, *Peek* and *See*. It is at this point that she finally gave into her agency's demands to dye her brunette hair blonde. She had been resistant to the change for a good few months – for a woman with so little identity to begin with, it likely felt akin to cutting the few ties she had. But now she was ready to wipe away the past. She waved farewell to her brown curls and playful dungarees and stared back into the face of a blonde bombshell. "It wasn't the real me," Marilyn would later claim, but it was the version of her that everyone would remember.

Whether she liked it or not, the blonde worked. The success of her modelling career attracted the attention of the 20th Century Fox executive and former actor Ben Lyon, and he invited her for a screen test. Not only had Norma never acted in a film before, but she had horrendous stage fright. She had to be coaxed and encouraged through her audition, but her lack of experience paled in comparison to her presence. Lyon would say it was like "Jean Harlow all over again" while the cameraman uttered: "This girl had something I hadn't seen since silent pictures."

Norma (centre) became one of Blue Book's most successful models



Dougherty would later deny that their wedding had been arranged

Marilyn's Men

In this case, gentlemen definitely did prefer blondes

James Dougherty 1942

Dougherty rushed into an early marriage with Norma, but the couple drifted apart when she began her modelling career. After she became a success, Dougherty and Monroe both provided conflicting accounts of just how happy their marriage was. Dougherty even later claimed that he created her Monroe persona.

Joe DiMaggio 1951

Despite Monroe fearing that he was a stereotypical jock, she agreed to go on a date with baseball player Joe DiMaggio and the couple were married in 1954. However, the relationship soon turned sour and Monroe filed for divorce on grounds of mental cruelty nine months later. Despite this, they remained friends and for 20 years after her death he had half a dozen red roses delivered to her grave once a week.

Marlon Brando 1955

In his autobiography *Songs My Mother Taught Me*, Brando claimed that he met Monroe at a party where she played piano, and they had an on and off affair for many years. Whether this is true or not, we may never know, but they certainly maintained a friendship until the end of her life, and also discussed working together.

Arthur Miller 1955

Often referred to as 'The Egghead and The Hourglass' when they were together, Monroe first met playwright Arthur Miller during the filming of *Bus Stop*. Despite trying to keep their relationship out of public view, Monroe was forced to announce their engagement after a reporter's car crashed while following them, killing a passenger. They married in 1956 after Monroe converted to Judaism, but less than five years later, in 1961, they were divorced.

Frank Sinatra 1961

Following her divorce from Miller, Monroe stayed at Sinatra's house in Los Angeles in the summer of 1961. Monroe even talked about marrying the crooner, but he broke off the relationship by the fall, just around the time he met Juliet Prowse, who he was subsequently engaged to.

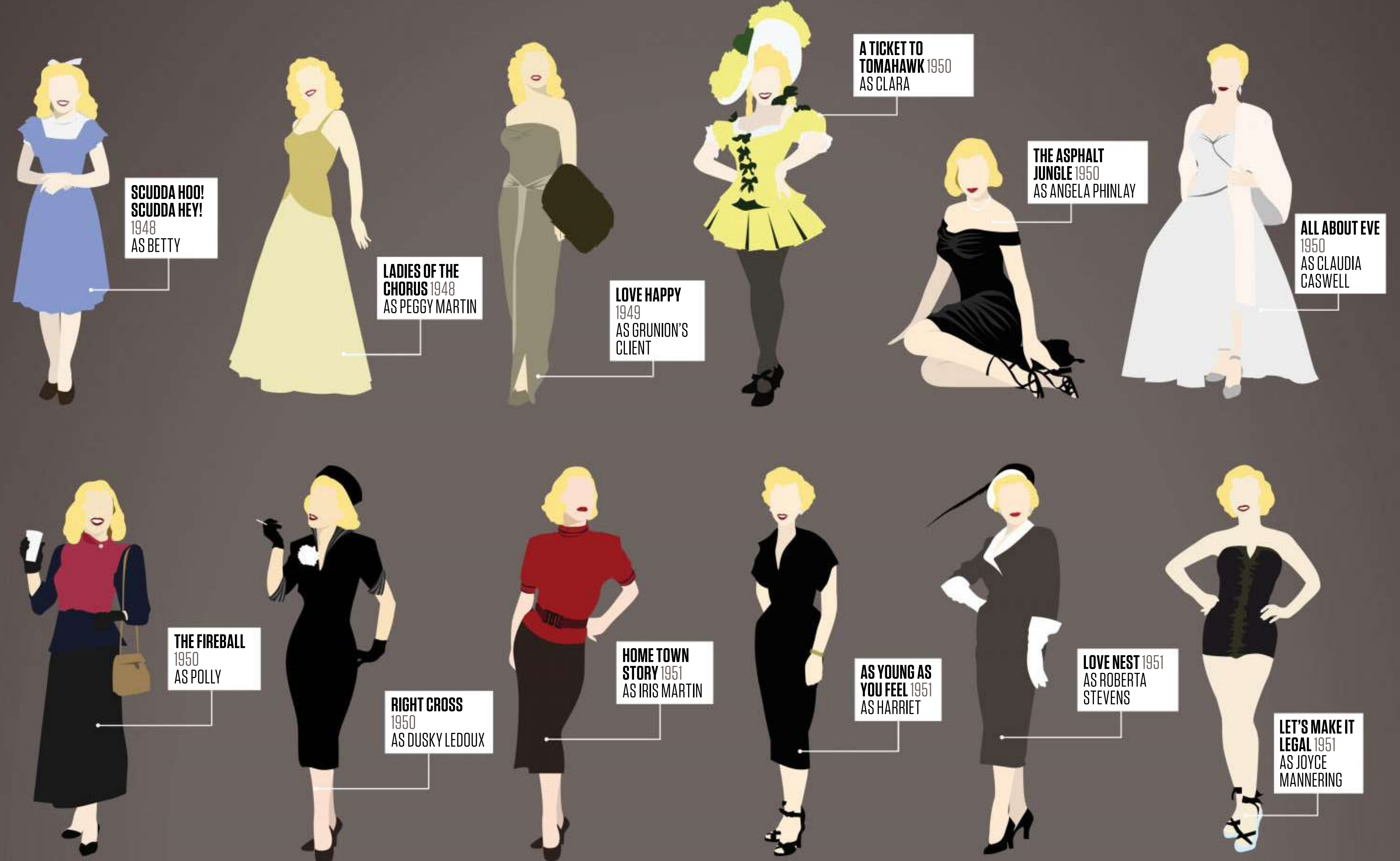
John F Kennedy 1962

One of the most discussed and speculated-upon relationships in history, the extent of Monroe's relationship with President Kennedy will likely never be known. Her rendition of *Happy Birthday, Mr President* on his birthday was one of the last public appearances she made, and it is rumoured they had previously spent a week together. She also made frequent calls to the White House during the last few months of her life, which were ignored by the president.

Illustration by Chloe Chapman at www.behance.net/chloechapman

Marilyn's filmography

Over her 15-year career, Monroe appeared in 29 films, and was working on her thirtieth when she died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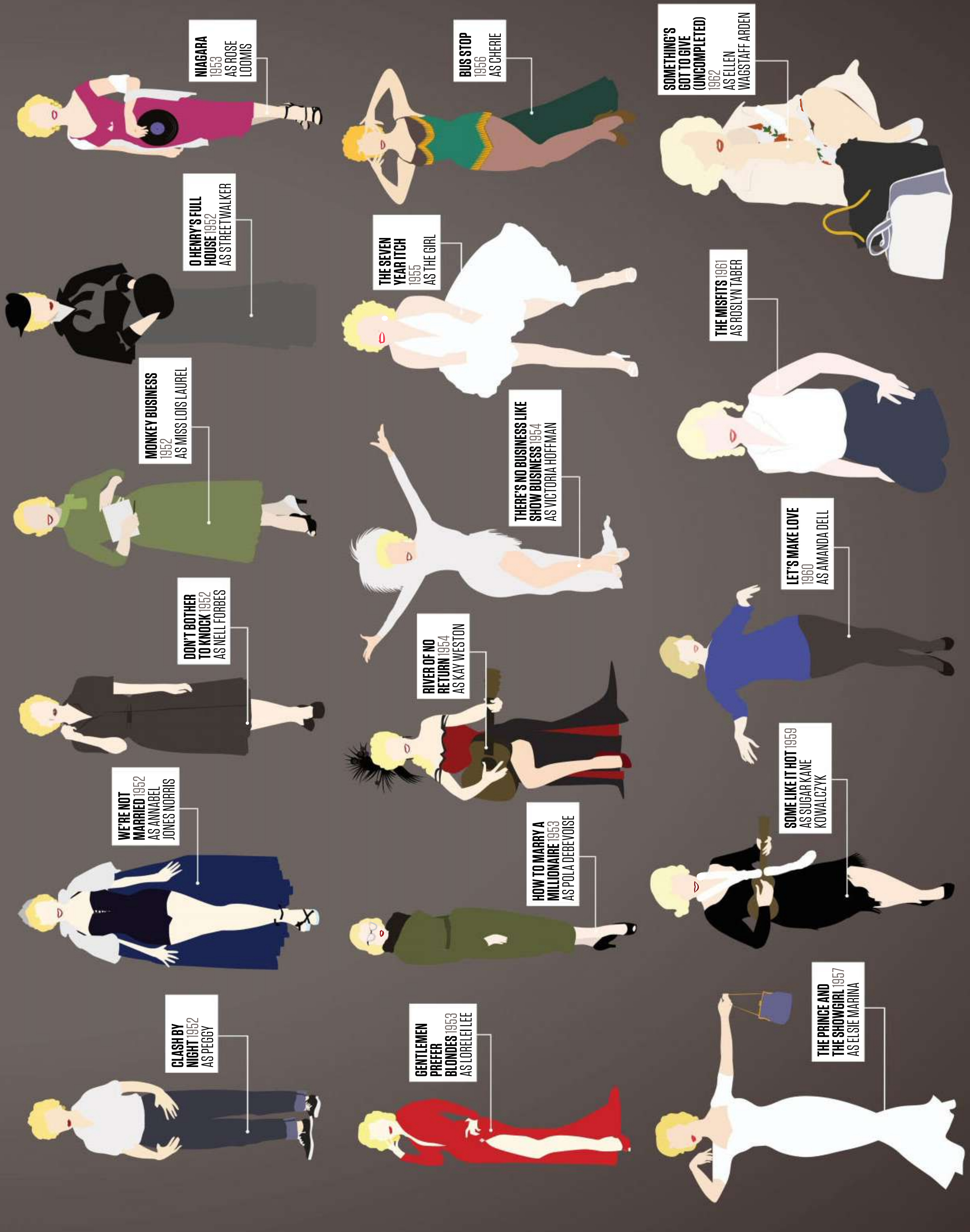
LADIES OF THE CHORUS 1948 AS PEGGY MARTIN
LOVE HAPPY 1949 AS GRUNION'S CLIENT
A TICKET TO TOMAHAWK 1950 AS CLARA
THE ASPHALT JUNGLE 1950 AS ANGELA PHINLAY
ALL ABOUT EVE 1950 AS CLAUDIA CASWELL
THE FIREBALL 1950 AS POLLY
RIGHT CROSS 1950 AS DUSKY LEDOUX
HOME TOWN STORY 1951 AS IRIS MARTIN
AS YOUNG AS YOU FEEL 1951 AS HARRIET
LOVE NEST 1951 AS ROBERTA STEVENS
LET'S MAKE IT LEGAL 1951 AS JOYCE MANNERING

Becoming Marilyn



CLASH BY NIGHT 1952 AS PEGGY
WE'RE NOT MARRIED 1952 AS ANNABEL JONES NORRIS
DON'T BOTHER TO KNOCK 1952 AS NELL FORBES
MONKEY BUSINESS 1952 AS MISS LOIS LAUREL
O HENRY'S FULL HOUSE 1952 AS STREETWALKER
NIAGARA 1953 AS ROSE LOOMIS
GENTLEMEN PREFER BLONDES 1953 AS LORELEI LEE
HOW TO MARRY A MILLIONAIRE 1953 AS POLA DEBEVOISE
RIVER OF NO RETURN 1954 AS KAY WESTON
THERE'S NO BUSINESS LIKE SHOW BUSINESS 1954 AS VICTORIA HOFFMAN
THE SEVEN YEAR ITCH 1955 AS THE GIRL
BUS STOP 1956 AS CHERIE
THE PRINCE AND THE SHOWGIRL 1957 AS ELSIE MARINA
SOME LIKE IT HOT 1959 AS SUGAR KANE KOWALCZYK
LET'S MAKE LOVE 1960 AS AMANDA DELL
THE MISFITS 1961 AS ROSLYN TABER
SOMETHING'S GOT TO GIVE (UNCOMPLETED) 1962 AS ELLEN WAGSTAFF ARDEN

The Studio System

The studios controlled not only their profits, but also their actors

The studio system was the main driving force of the success of Hollywood during the golden age of cinema. Rather than paying their stars on a film-by-film basis, studios would have their actors, directors, producers and writers under contract. This meant studios had enormous power over their stars – controlling their publicity, how they dressed, what roles they played and often even their personas. Many studios also owned theatres, with some of the biggest studios controlling every theatre in a city. Another trick to ensuring their films were profitable, no matter the quality, was a system known as 'block booking'. The studios would sell their films as a unit, usually with one main attraction and other low-budget flicks tacked on. Most film blocks contained about 20 films. This whole system made it very hard for independent filmmakers to become a success, and many of the biggest stars were worked to exhaustion.

She was signed to a six-month contract starting at $75 a week. When she heard the news, Norma wept – she was going to escape the fate of insanity and nothingness that had so marked her early life. She lost one other thing at this point, the last remains of her past – her name. Norma Jeane was dead. Marilyn Monroe was born.

Marilyn's life, like Norma's, was never smooth sailing. For years she did nothing but pose for stills, attend the opening of restaurants, ride in parades and stand on floats. She languished at the bottom of the studio's talent pool, labelled a 'dumb broad' and thrown the occasional role in low-budget flicks where she received the lowest billing.

Two relationships with two different men helped Marilyn's rise to fame more than any other. First of all, Joe Scheck, the rapidly aging 70-year-old co-founder of 20th Century Fox. There is no evidence at all that their relationship was sexual, but rather a firm and important friendship. Despite the sway he held, Marilyn didn't push him for any favours, and seemed happy to simply absorb his wisdom. However, when her contract was dropped after just one year, Scheck intervened, this time at Columbia. Marilyn was given the second lead in the film *Ladies Of The Chorus*, which came out in 1948. The film was a cheaply made B-flick and not worth the limited money it cost to make it, but Marilyn was a vision.

She was 23 years old when she met Johnny Hyde. The moment he saw her on screen he wanted her, and had her transferred to his agency immediately. He was one of the most prominent figures in Hollywood, and being 'picked' by him was no small matter. He told Marilyn he would make her a star; she told him she didn't make enough to pay her telephone bill. Hyde was 53, but like so many before and after him, he fell in love almost instantly. He had four sons and a beautiful wife who silently abided his host of affairs with clients, but Marilyn was not like the others. He was dying from a bad heart, and decided to dedicate the remainder of his life to making her a star. His wife filed for divorce, and he proposed to Marilyn.

Hyde offered Marilyn her life on a platter. Not only did he respect and love her, but he had been given barely a year to live, and promised that she wouldn't have to look after an invalid. She could be his wife for mere months, be happy, then go on to enjoy the advantages of his name and riches. But Marilyn said no. It was a decision that she later paid for, but Marilyn, for all her diamonds, her extravagances and glamour, was never in love with money. She was in love with love, and she was not in love with Hyde.

Regardless of her refusal, Hyde dedicated the final months of his life to securing her future. He taught her everything he knew and arranged a new contract – now starting at $750 a week. He even persuaded her to fix the final flaws on her perfect face, with plastic surgery on her nose and chin. He died before he was able to secure for her the third of his estate that she never asked for. Hours after his death, Marilyn was ordered out of his home and forbidden to attend his funeral. She went anyway, throwing herself across his coffin and screaming for him to wake up before she was led out of the church. Marilyn was alone again, but now she was equipped to conquer Hollywood.

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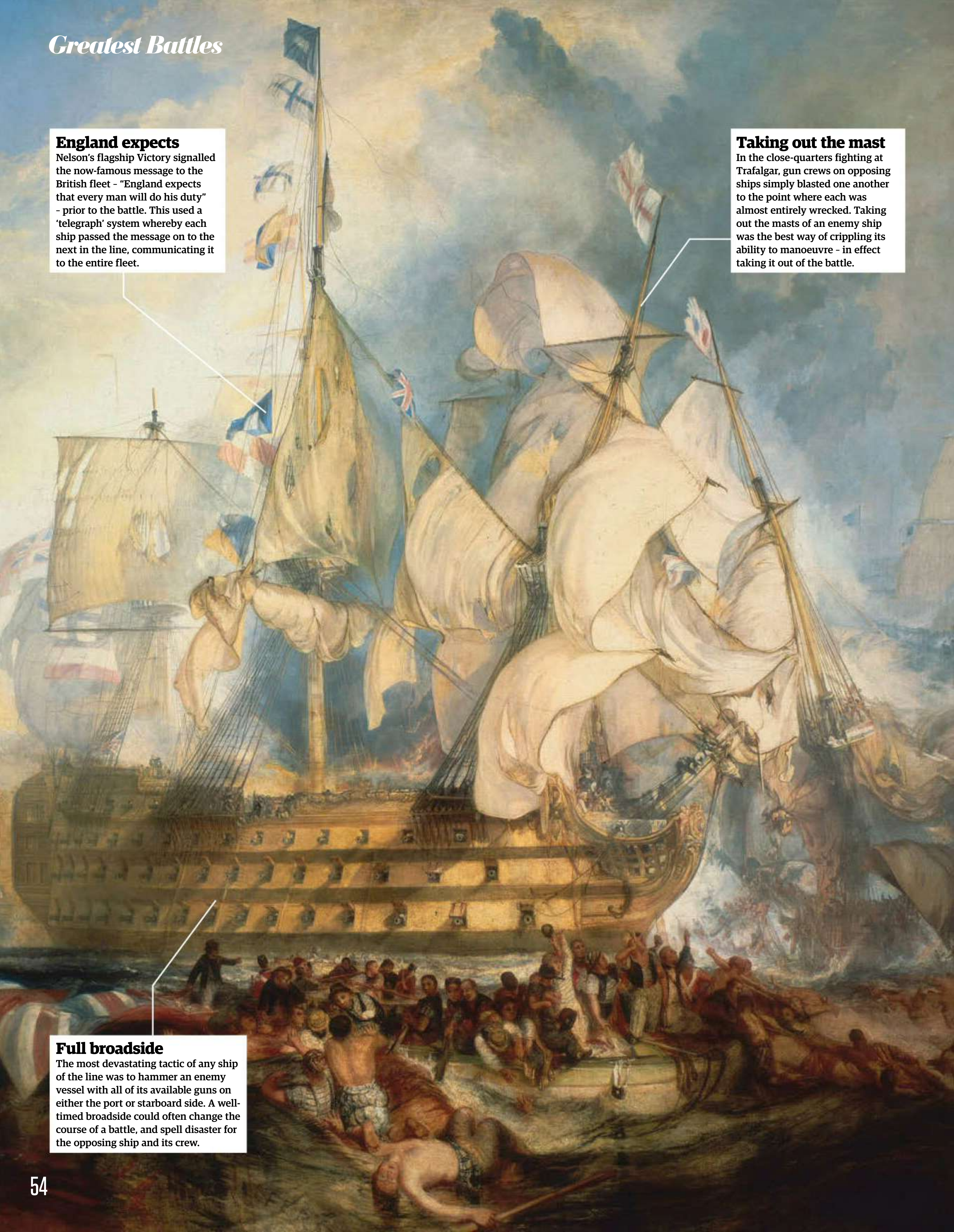


England expects

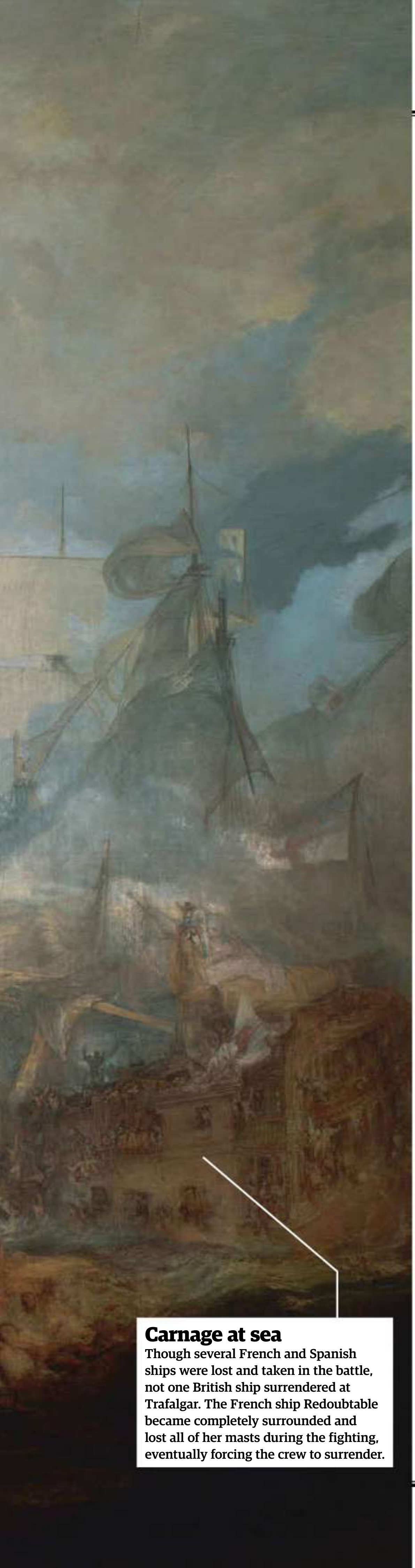
Nelson's flagship Victory signalled the now-famous message to the British fleet – "England expects that every man will do his duty" – prior to the battle. This used a 'telegraph' system whereby each ship passed the message on to the next in the line, communicating it to the entire fleet.

Taking out the mast

In the close-quarters fighting at Trafalgar, gun crews on opposing ships simply blasted one another to the point where each was almost entirely wrecked. Taking out the masts of an enemy ship was the best way of crippling its ability to manoeuvre – in effect taking it out of the battle.

Full broadside

The most devastating tactic of any ship of the line was to hammer an enemy vessel with all of its available guns on either the port or starboard side. A well-timed broadside could often change the course of a battle, and spell disaster for the opposing ship and its crew.



Carnage at sea

Though several French and Spanish ships were lost and taken in the battle, not one British ship surrendered at Trafalgar. The French ship Redoubtable became completely surrounded and lost all of her masts during the fighting, eventually forcing the crew to surrender.

GREATEST BATTLES

THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR

OFF THE COAST OF TRAFALGAR, SOUTH-WEST SPAIN 21 OCTOBER 1805

In 1805, Britain was on the brink of invasion by the emperor of France, Napoleon Bonaparte. The Grande Armée, which was gathered in north France, only needed a fleet of ships to carry it across the English Channel and Great Britain would surely fall. That fleet, under the command of Admiral Villeneuve, had given Nelson the chase across the Atlantic Ocean and back as it gathered ships for the intended invasion. Known as the Combined Fleet of Spanish and French ships, it numbered more than enough vessels to ferry the French army securely to England. But first it had to reach France to collect them.

The British Royal Navy was tasked with locating and intercepting the Combined Fleet to stop any chance of it reaching the Grande Armée. Spies in France and Spain had provided ample intelligence regarding Napoleon's plan, as well as the movements of the allied fleet. In September 1805, Villeneuve's ships sat in Cádiz harbour, with Nelson's fleet waiting more than 50 miles offshore. A line of signal ships monitored Cádiz, eagerly waiting for Villeneuve to make a move.

Already a hero back home and among his peers, Nelson had served more than 34 years in the Royal Navy and had put his body on the line for king and country time and again, quite literally. The admiral lost his arm in 1797 while attempting to take Santa Cruz de Tenerife, and also lost his right eye during fighting there.

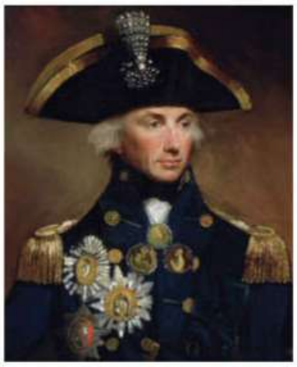
As the British force approached the south coast of Spain, it anchored further out to sea to conceal its presence from the Combined Fleet, which was still in the harbour. Small frigates were posted closer to land to monitor the coast for any movement of the enemy along the route around the peninsula. At all costs, Nelson wanted to prevent Villeneuve from escaping either north towards the Bay of Biscay and from there to France, or east towards the Gibraltar Strait and from there to the Mediterranean.

The French admiral, meanwhile, was being put under pressure from his emperor back home. His delay in leaving Spain and sailing for France had caused unease among his staff, and outright resentment from Napoleon, who called him a coward. Worse, Villeneuve had been fed false information about the British fleet and was still unaware that Nelson had arrived off the coast of Spain. Had the Frenchman known that the foremost admiral of the time was tracking his fleet, he may well have avoided the catastrophe he was about to sail right into.

British Fleet

SHIPS 27

GUNS 2,148



HORATIO NELSON

LEADER

The formidable British admiral was among the most feared and respected naval commanders of his time

Strengths An unrivalled ability to out-think his enemy tactically

Weakness His unorthodox methods carried great risk

HMS VICTORY

KEY VESSEL

Nelson's famous first-rate flagship

Strengths 104 guns over three gun decks

Weakness A huge frame made manoeuvring more difficult

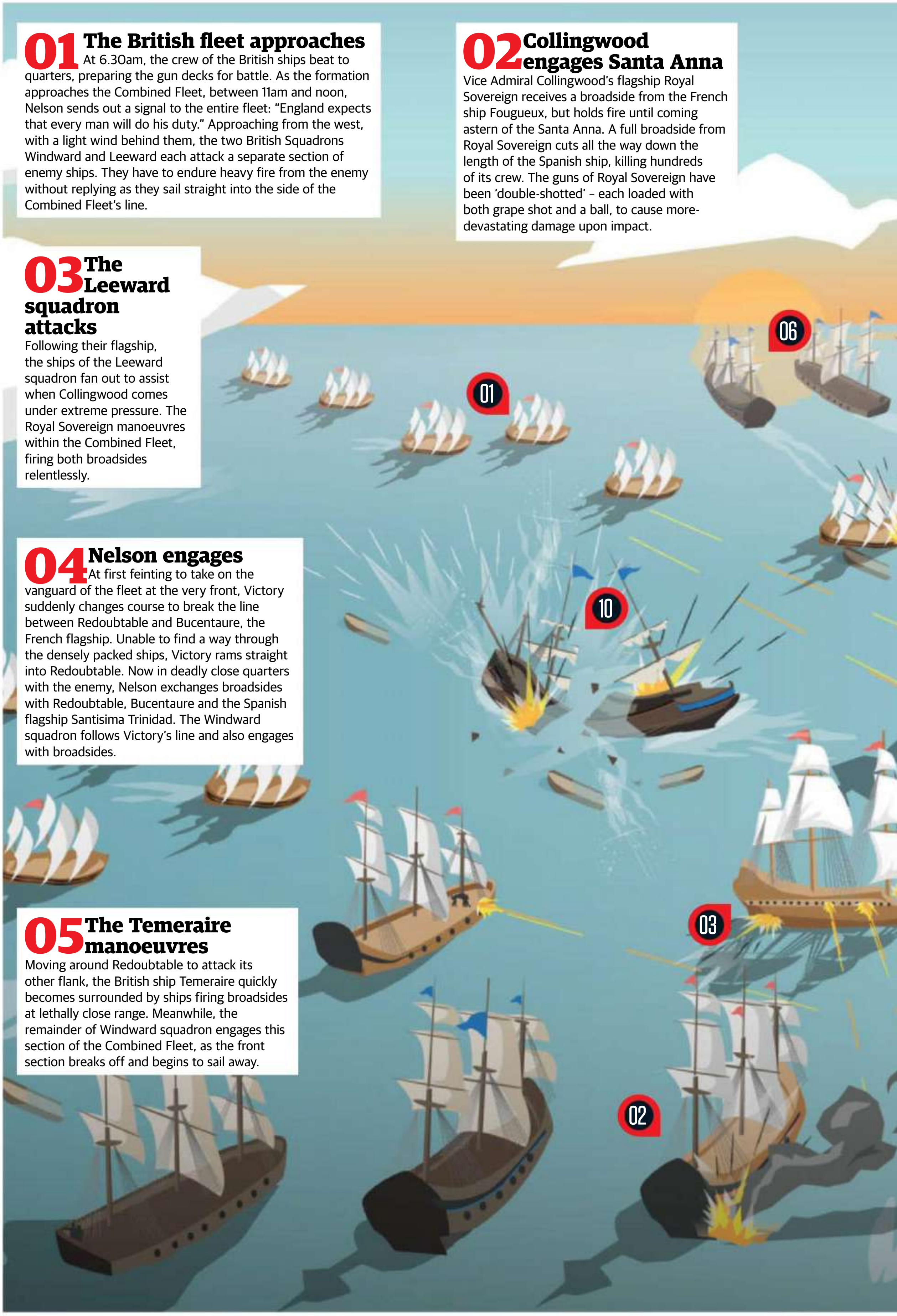
24-POUND GUN

KEY WEAPON

A hulking cannon capable of immense destruction

Strengths Able to easily penetrate thick hulls

Weakness Weighing three tons, it was far harder to handle for the gun crew



01 The British fleet approaches

At 6.30am, the crew of the British ships beat to quarters, preparing the gun decks for battle. As the formation approaches the Combined Fleet, between 11am and noon, Nelson sends out a signal to the entire fleet: "England expects that every man will do his duty." Approaching from the west, with a light wind behind them, the two British Squadrons Windward and Leeward each attack a separate section of enemy ships. They have to endure heavy fire from the enemy without replying as they sail straight into the side of the Combined Fleet's line.

02 Collingwood engages Santa Anna

Vice Admiral Collingwood's flagship Royal Sovereign receives a broadside from the French ship Fougueux, but holds fire until coming astern of the Santa Anna. A full broadside from Royal Sovereign cuts all the way down the length of the Spanish ship, killing hundreds of its crew. The guns of Royal Sovereign have been 'double-shotted' – each loaded with both grape shot and a ball, to cause more-devastating damage upon impact.

03 The Leeward squadron attacks

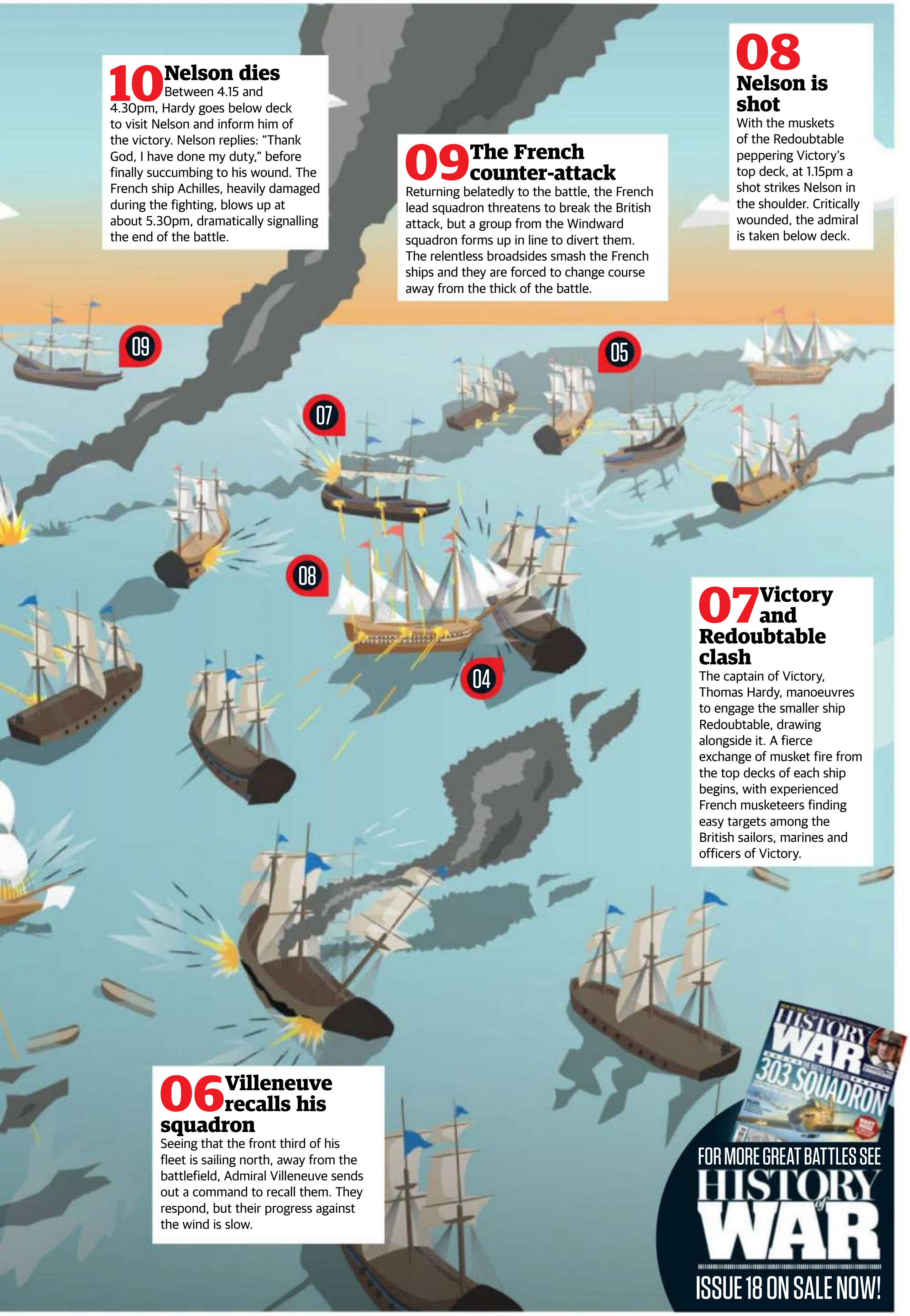
Following their flagship, the ships of the Leeward squadron fan out to assist when Collingwood comes under extreme pressure. The Royal Sovereign manoeuvres within the Combined Fleet, firing both broadsides relentlessly.

04 Nelson engages

At first feinting to take on the vanguard of the fleet at the very front, Victory suddenly changes course to break the line between Redoubtable and Bucentaure, the French flagship. Unable to find a way through the densely packed ships, Victory rams straight into Redoubtable. Now in deadly close quarters with the enemy, Nelson exchanges broadsides with Redoubtable, Bucentaure and the Spanish flagship Santisima Trinidad. The Windward squadron follows Victory's line and also engages with broadsides.

05 The Temeraire manoeuvres

Moving around Redoubtable to attack its other flank, the British ship Temeraire quickly becomes surrounded by ships firing broadsides at lethally close range. Meanwhile, the remainder of Windward squadron engages this section of the Combined Fleet, as the front section breaks off and begins to sail away.



06 Villeneuve recalls his squadron

Seeing that the front third of his fleet is sailing north, away from the battlefield, Admiral Villeneuve sends out a command to recall them. They respond, but their progress against the wind is slow.

07 Victory and Redoubtable clash

The captain of Victory, Thomas Hardy, manoeuvres to engage the smaller ship Redoubtable, drawing alongside it. A fierce exchange of musket fire from the top decks of each ship begins, with experienced French musketeers finding easy targets among the British sailors, marines and officers of Victory.

08 Nelson is shot

With the muskets of the Redoubtable peppering Victory's top deck, at 1.15pm a shot strikes Nelson in the shoulder. Critically wounded, the admiral is taken below deck.

09 The French counter-attack

Returning belatedly to the battle, the French lead squadron threatens to break the British attack, but a group from the Windward squadron forms up in line to divert them. The relentless broadsides smash the French ships and they are forced to change course away from the thick of the battle.

10 Nelson dies

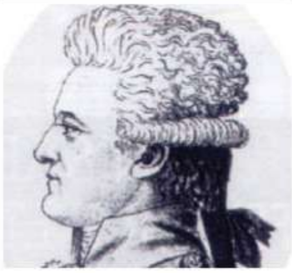
Between 4.15 and 4.30pm, Hardy goes below deck to visit Nelson and inform him of the victory. Nelson replies: "Thank God, I have done my duty," before finally succumbing to his wound. The French ship Achilles, heavily damaged during the fighting, blows up at about 5.30pm, dramatically signalling the end of the battle.

FOR MORE GREAT BATTLES SEE HISTORY of WAR
ISSUE 18 ON SALE NOW!

Combined Fleet

SHIPS 33

GUNS 2,630



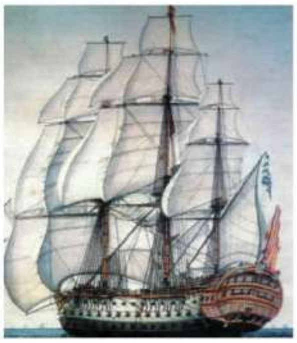
PIERRE-CHARLES VILLENEUVE

LEADER

The French admiral's cautious nature had been accused of cowardice by none other than Napoleon

Strengths A numerically stronger fleet at his disposal

Weakness Indecision and a poorly co-ordinated command structure



SANTISIMA TRINIDAD

KEY VESSEL

The largest ship in the battle, this hulking first-rate vessel had four gun decks

Strengths Overwhelming firepower from its 140 guns

Weakness Slow and unresponsive in light winds

CHAIN SHOT

KEY WEAPON

A highly destructive ammunition ideal for taking out the masts and rigging of ships

Strengths Could cripple an enemy ship by bringing down its mast

Weakness Only effective when fired at close range

© Edwards Crooks

MACHU

The City In The Sky

How one of the world's most mysterious historical sites came to be, and then fell to ruin

Written by **Alex Hoskins**

Hiram Bingham had exhausted the advice given to him about where to look for the lost city long ago. He had taken to being led up rocky tracks and through undergrowth and even to the edge of danger in search of Vilcabamba Viejo, but few of these journeys had given him any real hope of finding the notorious Peruvian lost city of the Incas. However, on 23 July 1911, a local farmer named Melchor Arteaga told Bingham, through his Quechua interpreter, that there were extensive ruins in the mountains, untouched by experts. Machu Picchu, meaning 'old peak', was the place, he said, as he pointed to the cloud-covered mountains behind Bingham.

The next morning, through a thick film of drizzle and further up into the thinning air, Arteaga led Bingham and his interpreter up the old mountain. The rest of the expedition crew, including Yale's best archaeologists, had declined to take yet another trip into the unknown for potentially little reward. After gruelling travel up the treacherous pathways, they came to a hut used by local farmers. Arteaga spoke to a young boy, who then gestured to Bingham and the others to follow him. Just a few moments walk from the hut, they trudged through rain-drenched foliage and saw it for the first time: the ruined city of Machu Picchu.

Straight in front of them, hundreds of feet long, they saw magnificent rows of stone houses, abandoned centuries ago and left to ruin, but still undoubtedly a former scene of civilised life. Bingham knew it was Inca stonework, unmistakable even beneath the vines and trees that had begun to encase it since abandonment. This, surely, was the place they had come to find, and Vilcabamba Viejo was no longer lost.

But it was not the place Bingham thought it was. This was arguably something much more important. The city he was searching for, Vilcabamba Viejo,

PICCHU

01

WHY WAS IT BUILT?

Theory: **As a nunnery for the Virgins of the Sun**

Some 100 skeletons were excavated from Machu Picchu, and osteologist George Eaton found about three-quarters of them to be female. This sparked the theory that the city was for the Virgins of the Sun, a holy order of women dedicated to the Inca sun god, Inti. Modern analysis found the skeletons to be roughly half male and half female.

TREASURES OF MACHU PICCHU

The artefacts found are key to our fascination with the site and its people

Quipu
Without written language, the Incas created an ingenious system of administration for people and goods – the quipu, a system of knotted strings. The type of knot represented a number, and the distance between them multiples of ten, 100 or 1,000.

Aryballos
The aryballos was a large jug-style container, most often used for carrying liquids and oils. With a conical base, it could be implanted in the ground for storage. These were often decorated with oxidised orange pigment and geometric patterns.

Bizmuth Bronze ceremonial knives

Found by Hiram Bingham during excavations, and unique to the site of Machu Picchu, this artefact is remarkable for its use of bismuth bronze, and is one of the earliest examples of the copper alloy in use.

Ceremonial pot
Unearthed in 2012, it seems there is plenty still to be learned from Machu Picchu. This pot is a relic of Chimu culture, dating back 1,000 years. It is thought to be an offering made to Machu Picchu itself.

Mummies
Found near Machu Picchu, in Tupac Amaru, these mummified remains indicate that the preservation of dead bodies was part of Inca culture. Some bundles even contained more than one skeleton.

was one he had actually already found and dismissed, thinking it was not grand enough, at Espiritu Pampa. Bingham may have died believing that the site he found at Machu Picchu was Vilcabamba Viejo, but the ruins and artefacts he found there have arguably given more in terms of understanding Inca society than any other, and remains a very popular site in its own right, as people are drawn to the myriad unexplained aspects of its history.

Located 80 kilometres north west of Cusco, high in the Andes mountains, the site of Machu Picchu looks down on the Urubamba River. It nestles 2,350 metres high, between two higher peaks, Machu Picchu, from which it takes its name, and Huayna Picchu ('old' and 'new' peak respectively). It was at this precise spot that our most valuable insight into Inca civilisation was found, but how had this extensive and clearly archaeologically important site gone untouched by explorers, historians, and even the ransacking of Spanish conquistadors until now? Bingham had hit the jackpot, but the fascinating treasure trove of Inca history brought with it just as many questions as it gave insights into the ancient civilisation – the biggest and most pressing of which was just *who* had built this incredible site, and why?

In the following years, and indeed decades, since the discovery, theories have abounded. The Incas had not developed a written form of communication, and so left behind no codes that could be the key to our understanding. From assumptions of religious significance to pondering what sort of conflict might have called for a high-altitude fortress, any and every plausible theory was considered. As modern science has allowed for far more accurate analysis of the remains that were found, including about 200 skeletons, some of these have been discredited, such as the site being a monastery for the Virgins of the Sun, and today it is most widely believed that the site was built on the orders of the emperor Pachacuti to serve as a secondary residence and governmental outpost.

Pachacuti Inca Yupanqui was an expert builder of the empire, and one who relished the idea of building a city that would consolidate his stronghold across Peru and to the edge of the Bolivian borders. Pachacuti is often compared to Philip II of Macedonia, because of his appetite for Inca expansion, and throughout his rule between 1438 and 1471 he significantly expanded the Inca empire. With the help of his son and successor, Tupac Inca Yupanqui, Inca society spread its powerful reach out into what is modern-day southern Peru, and upwards to Quito, in Ecuador. Their methods of conquest were not always violent or aggressive, instead using cunning and negotiation as a tool to add new communities to the Inca people rather than taking them by force (although this was an option that Pachacuti certainly wouldn't discount if a region was resistant to striking a deal – he was no 'soft touch').

Joining the Inca 'confederation' could offer plenty of benefits for a community, such as access to luxury goods and trade, not to mention valuable passage along the remarkable Inca road system, spanning at least 15,000 miles across South America. In return, Pachacuti's empire would benefit from the land, goods and services available in that region.

As soon as Hiram Bingham saw the buildings at Machu Picchu, he knew them to be Inca structures. The engineering prowess of the Incas was so impressive and revolutionary that they have been called 'the Romans of the New World', and at Machu Picchu, some of the most exceptional examples of their work still stand. The absence of mortar between stones and the uniform custom-cut bricks that form the buildings at Machu Picchu are typically Inca techniques. By not using mortar, the buildings were able to move slightly without crumbling, an ingenious defence against the frequent earthquakes that affect the region. To make up for the lack of mortar, the stones were cut so precisely as to fit together tightly like a jigsaw, and without modern machinery, this work was done by hand.

Huge numbers of uniform granite bricks were crafted, most likely by chipping away at slabs of stone with another rock. However, finding a rock tool strong enough wouldn't have been easy, as although granite fractures readily enough, it is a material far stronger than even concrete, and repeated striking of the rock would weaken most tools to breaking point.

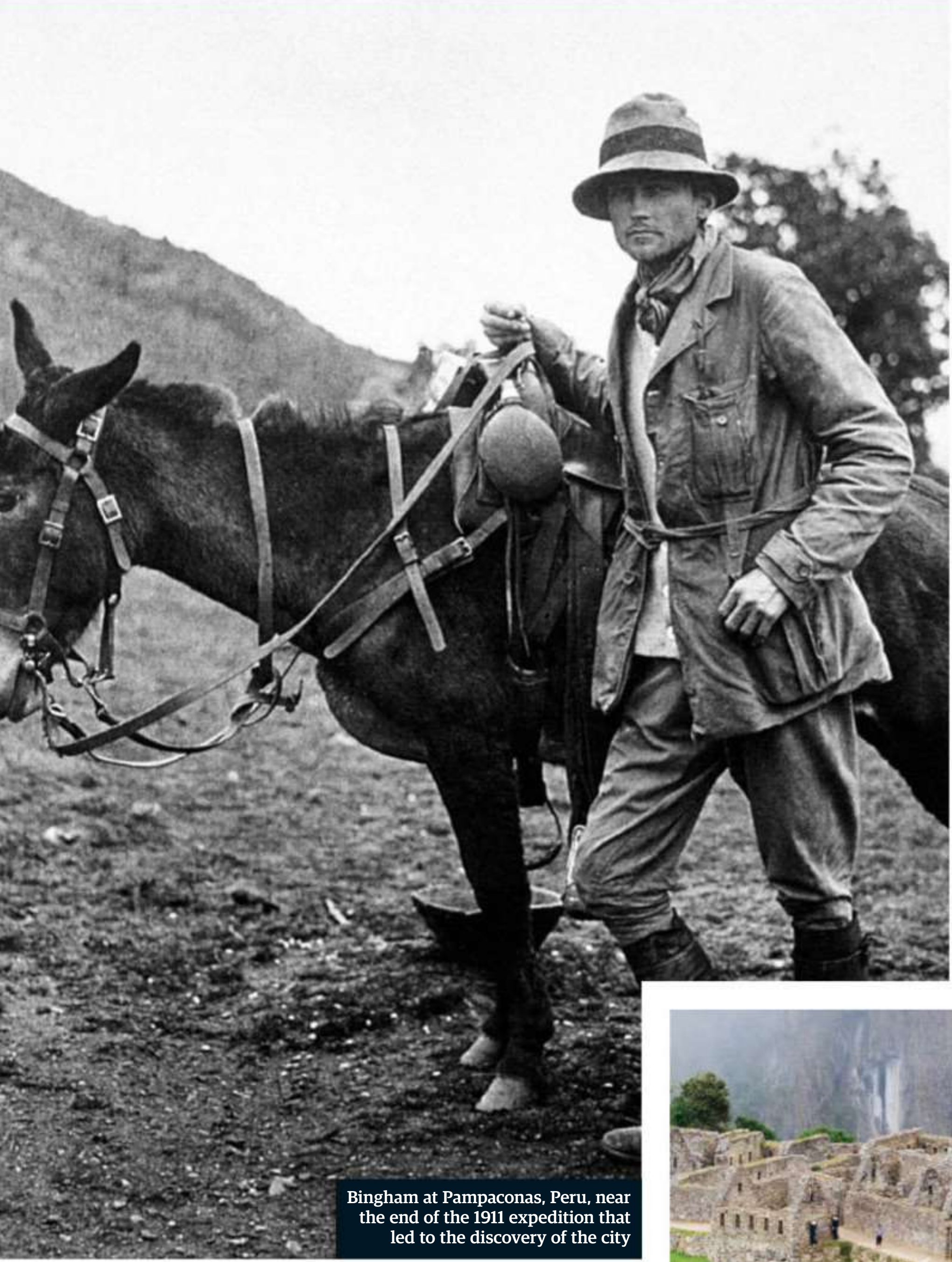
The significant rainfall that Machu Picchu attracts also made the site more susceptible to mudslides, and the rock chippings that resulted from the crafting of the bricks were used to aid drainage, providing a resourceful and convenient solution to the regular wet weather. Machu Picchu's buildings continue to be examined by engineers today, as they seek to improve the construction of buildings in earthquake-stricken areas across the globe. Where modern structures may crumble, Machu Picchu has stood strong for centuries.

We may not know exactly who was tasked with the repetitive, laborious work of chipping away at granite blocks, but what is clear is that Pachacuti must have had plenty of workers at his disposal.

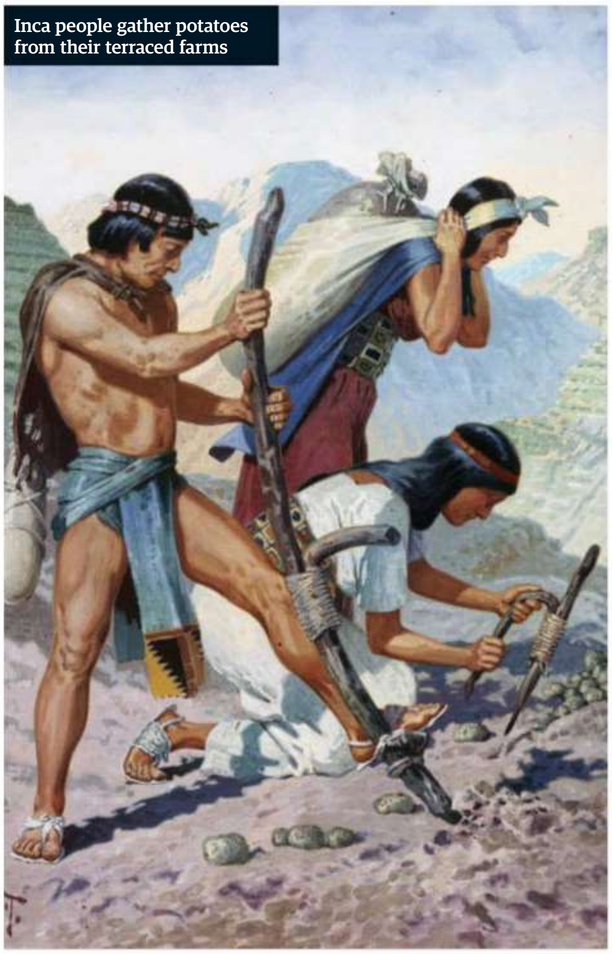
02

WHY WAS IT BUILT?

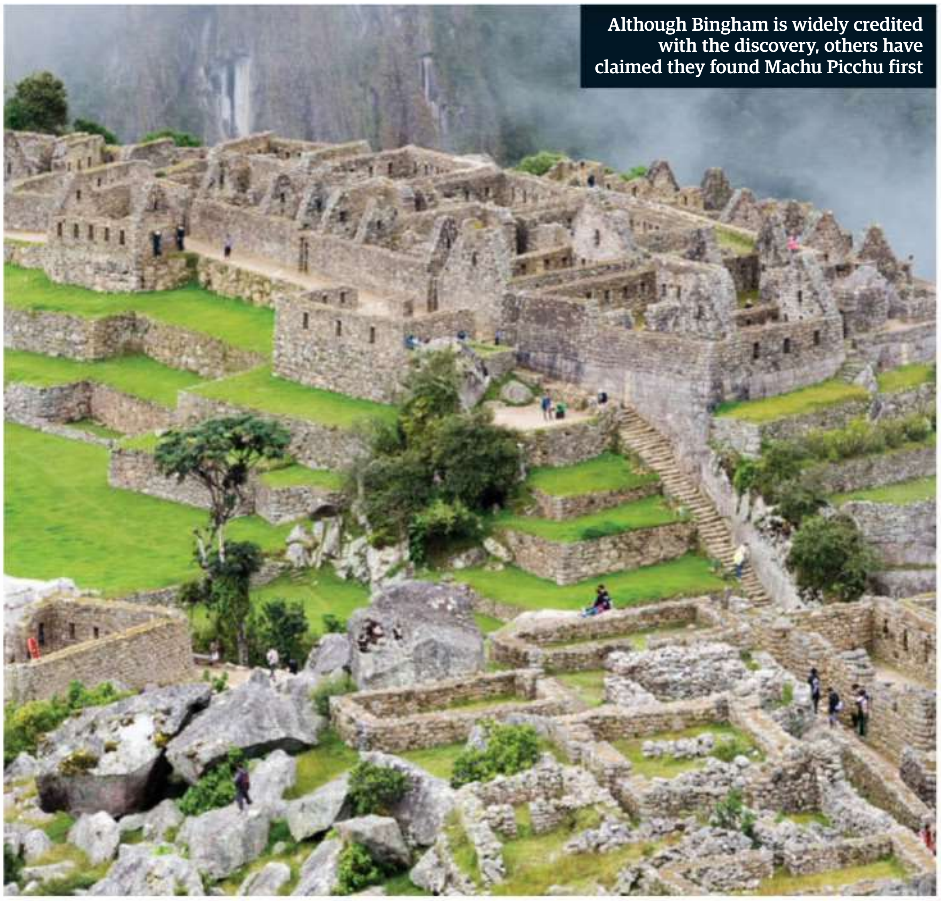
Theory: As a fortress
The abundance of strong structures such as walls, towers and defences, including dry moats, led to the theory that Machu Picchu was built as a defensive citadel. The need for a citadel may have been due to excessive droughts, turning water into a prized resource. This also allows for the abandon of Machu Picchu, on the basis that water had become available elsewhere.



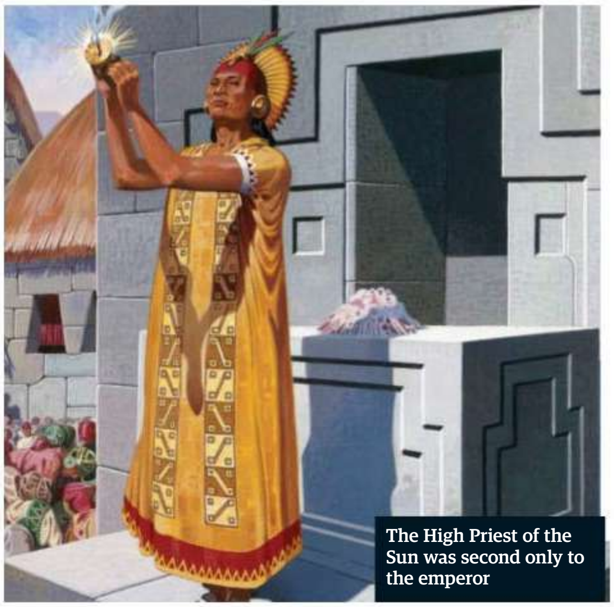
Bingham at Pampaconas, Peru, near the end of the 1911 expedition that led to the discovery of the city



Inca people gather potatoes from their terraced farms



Although Bingham is widely credited with the discovery, others have claimed they found Machu Picchu first



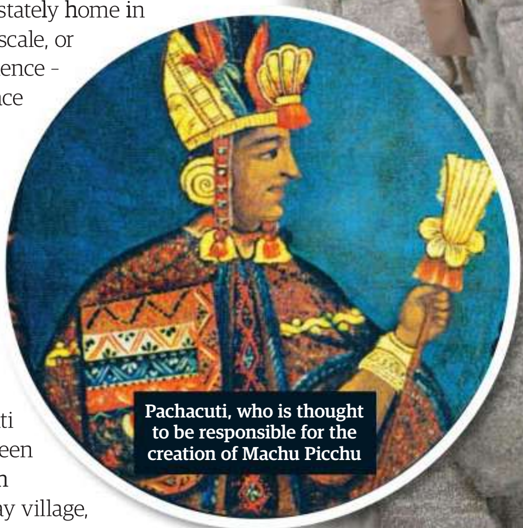
The High Priest of the Sun was second only to the emperor

Estimates put the figure of labourers working on the construction of the city at about 5,000 people, remarkable considering that it would go on to accommodate just 1,000 residents when built. What happened to the rest of the workers when the city was ready is, like much of the story of Machu Picchu, still a mystery. Buildings for various uses make up the site, including a guard house, prison, temples for worship of the sun and animals, and water fountains, but by far the most prevalent type of building on the site is housing. For an insight into who exactly built the structures, perhaps those who inhabited them are our best chance at discovering the truth.

Many of the city's 1,000 inhabitants, if not most, would have been yanacona, the servants of the Inca upper classes. As this was a royal retreat, the yanacona were tasked with making sure that everything was just as Pachacuti desired. This would have included tending the crops that were so neatly laid out across Machu Picchu's agricultural terraces, personally waiting on Pachacuti and other members of the Inca elite, handling administration of the city, taking charge of upkeep of the buildings, and generally serving the upper classes. The city would likely have functioned in a similar way to a stately home in Victorian Britain, but on a larger scale, or perhaps a present-day royal residence – in comparison, Buckingham Palace keeps almost 200 staff, so it is easy to imagine that in the far more royally focussed society of the Incas, the emperor would keep a staff of 1,000.

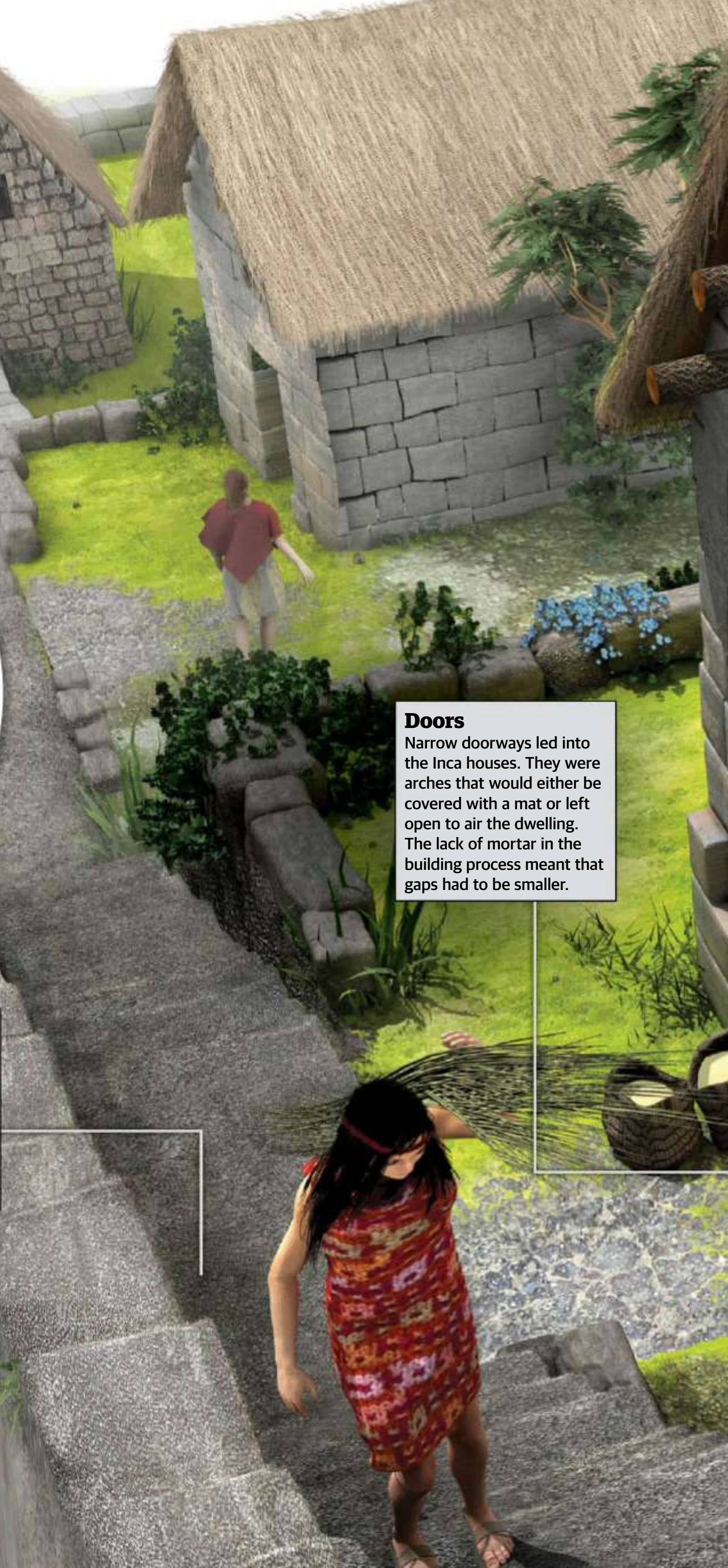
The term 'retreat', often used when describing Machu Picchu, is most likely a slightly misleading one, as it implies that the site was used purely for recreation. It is true that Pachacuti and the nobility wouldn't have been permanent residents but, far from being an Inca high-society holiday village, the site was a governmental and administrative hub. It was a focal point for Inca society and rule, and many of the yanacona would have helped it to function in this way by fulfilling administrative roles. The yanacona consisted of members of the lower classes, sometimes local, but there were also many that were imported from the edges of the Inca empire. Research into the mineral composition of teeth in skeletons that were excavated in Machu Picchu showed that some yanacona were from as far away as the Bolivian borders, near Lake Titicaca, and the northern highlands of South America.

Some yanacona were posted temporarily, but for many it was a permanent position that meant leaving behind family in favour of a life of servitude. In order to secure this labour (and perhaps more importantly, the loyalty) of their live-in workforce, the Inca elite needed to offer certain perks. These included gifts such as textiles and land to work for themselves, and it is generally

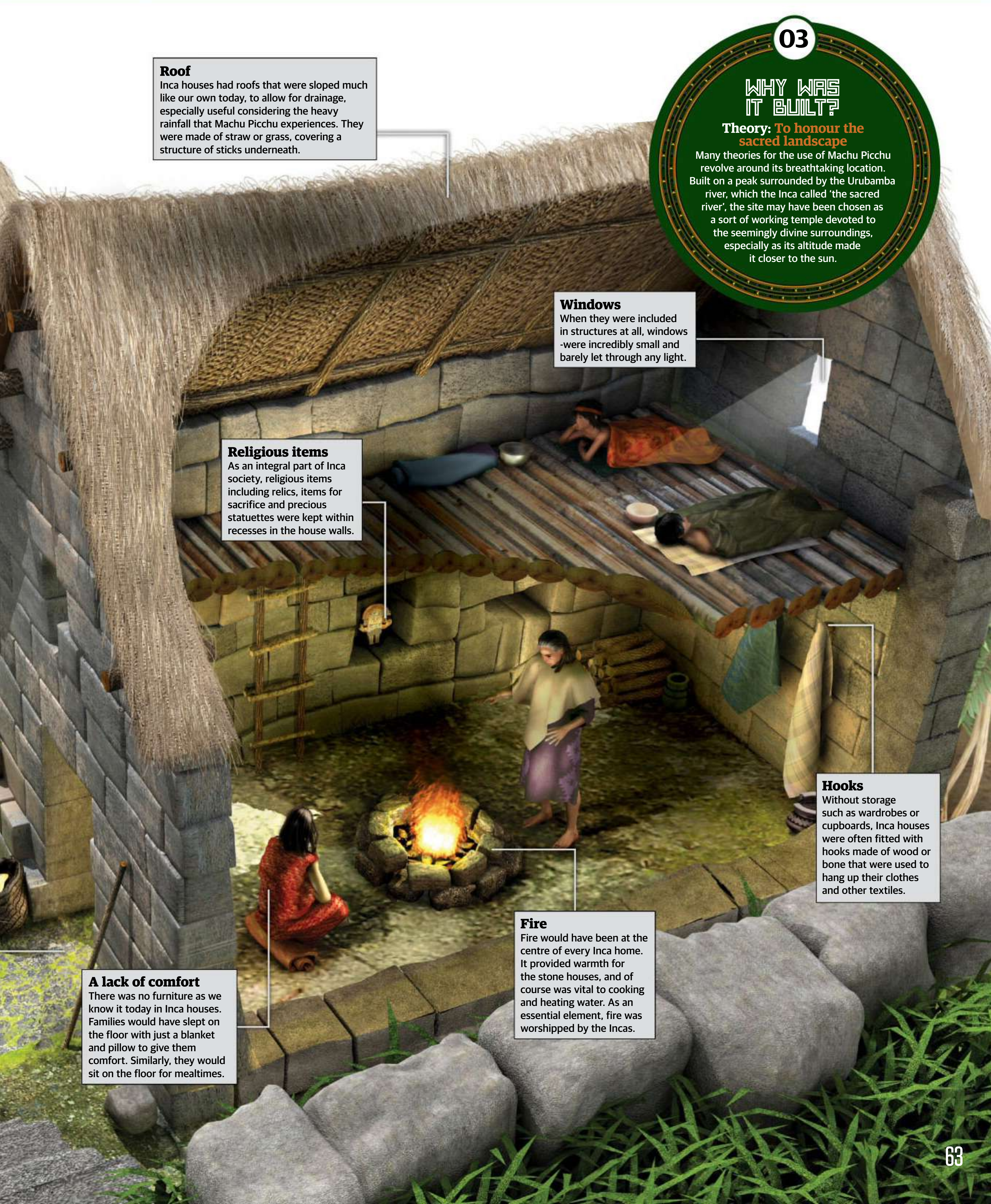

Pachacuti, who is thought to be responsible for the creation of Machu Picchu

AN INCA HOME

The yanacona of Machu Picchu lived in simple houses that often had just one room


Doors
Narrow doorways led into the Inca houses. They were arches that would either be covered with a mat or left open to air the dwelling. The lack of mortar in the building process meant that gaps had to be smaller.

Stairways
At Machu Picchu, some of the most remarkable and baffling structures are stone staircases carved from a single block of granite. Sets of steps made more traditionally from separate blocks do also exist there.



03

WHY WAS IT BUILT?

Theory: To honour the sacred landscape

Many theories for the use of Machu Picchu revolve around its breathtaking location. Built on a peak surrounded by the Urubamba river, which the Inca called 'the sacred river', the site may have been chosen as a sort of working temple devoted to the seemingly divine surroundings, especially as its altitude made it closer to the sun.

Roof

Inca houses had roofs that were sloped much like our own today, to allow for drainage, especially useful considering the heavy rainfall that Machu Picchu experiences. They were made of straw or grass, covering a structure of sticks underneath.

Windows

When they were included in structures at all, windows -were incredibly small and barely let through any light.

Religious items

As an integral part of Inca society, religious items including relics, items for sacrifice and precious statuettes were kept within recesses in the house walls.

Hooks

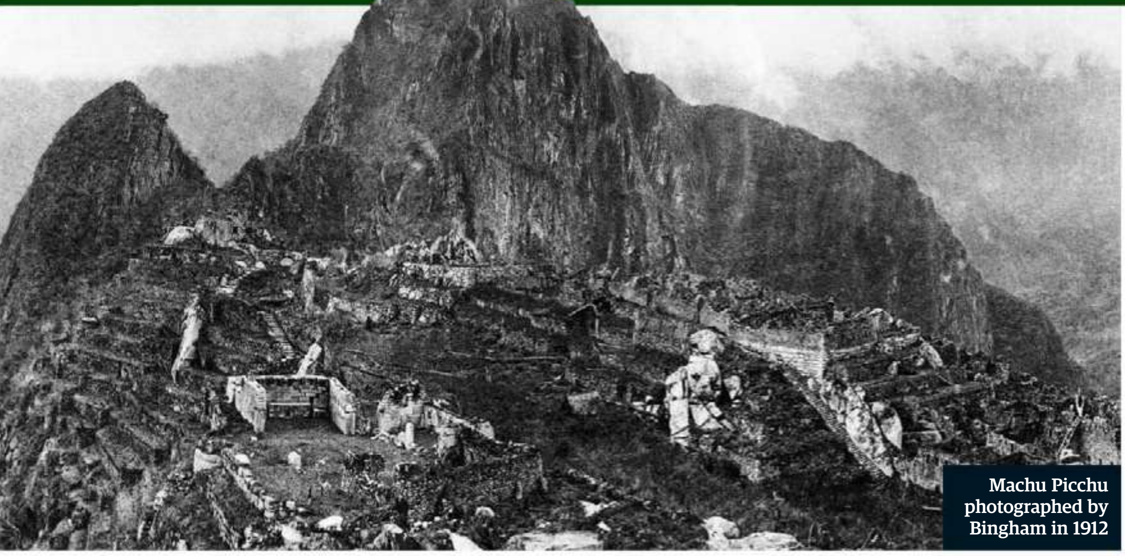
Without storage such as wardrobes or cupboards, Inca houses were often fitted with hooks made of wood or bone that were used to hang up their clothes and other textiles.

Fire

Fire would have been at the centre of every Inca home. It provided warmth for the stone houses, and of course was vital to cooking and heating water. As an essential element, fire was worshipped by the Incas.

A lack of comfort

There was no furniture as we know it today in Inca houses. Families would have slept on the floor with just a blanket and pillow to give them comfort. Similarly, they would sit on the floor for mealtimes.



Machu Picchu photographed by Bingham in 1912

believed that they were treated with honour and respect. Skeletons from the site showed no signs of hard physical labour, and so it is entirely plausible that the sacrifice of leaving behind their family and home and to, in some cases, travel such great distances was made willingly, for the promise of a comfortable and honourable life at the feet of the emperor.

Machu Picchu was built and flourished at an incredible rate during the time in which it was in use (about 100 years, a surprisingly brief period considering the intricate and time-consuming work it took to build the city). It was clearly built for longevity, on a site that was most likely spiritually significant - an abundance of sun-worshipping temples combined with positioning that creates alignments at solstices state the case for Machu Picchu's spiritual credentials, even if that was not its primary purpose. There was no discernible reason for its abandonment, and yet today it stands just as it did when its people fled. So, just why did they abandon their spectacular citadel?

Of all of the theories that exist for why the Incas left Machu Picchu, the most prevalent is that by the time of the rule of Pachacuti's son, Tupac Inca, and grandson, Huayna Capac, the Inca society had reached its peak and was beginning to decline. A civil war was raging as questions were raised over the succession, and a battle was fought between two brothers, Huáscar and Atahualpa, sons of Huayna Capac, over which of them should rule. Seizing this as an opportunity to build their own empire, the Spanish conquest of the 16th century was advancing across Inca society and colonising it for itself. Conquistadors such as Spanish governor Francisco Pizarro were poised to step into the opening that this in-fighting created, and they were largely successful in their endeavour.

It certainly seems that Machu Picchu was abandoned in an orderly fashion, perhaps even before the Spanish had arrived, as there are no signs of conflict on the impeccably preserved dwellings. Why the Spanish would not have destroyed more of the city if they did indeed find it, we will never know. However, there is no historical record of the Spanish happening upon Machu Picchu in their conquests, and in fact many historians believe that it was untouched by the Spanish, most likely by a stroke of luck.

Another theory that is plausible if somewhat difficult to explain is that the Incas at Machu Picchu fell foul of diseases such as smallpox, which was brought into their society by the European colonialists. With a community that had been built and bred from purely Southern American stock, their immune systems were entirely unequipped for the introduction of such vicious strains of disease. If this is what befell the population of Machu Picchu, the lack of bodies left behind is confusing, but it is possible that not all of the 1,000 inhabitants would have fallen ill, and many may have moved on as disease gripped the community. There is no doubt that European diseases were the end for the Inca people as a whole, but there is not enough evidence to prove whether it was this that led to the people of Machu Picchu abandoning the city.

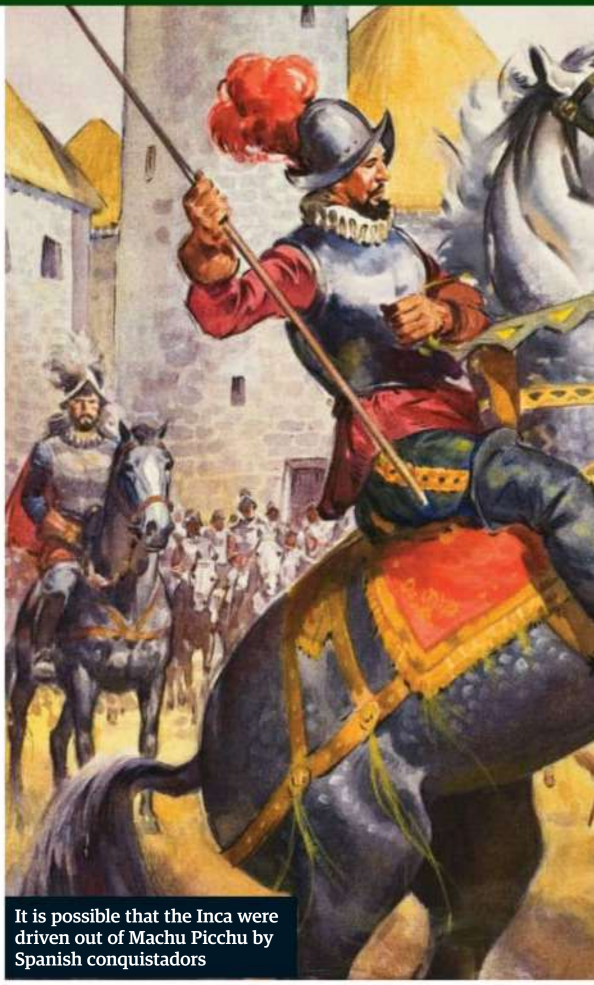
Machu Picchu's mysteries are part of what makes it one of the most visited and revered sites in the world. Today, it is recognised as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, and research continues into the skeletons, artefacts and ruins that Machu Picchu gave us, and continue to give as further excavations take place. As we work to interpret the society, the lives of the people who lived there and the circumstances that led to its abandonment, we must also accept that there are plenty of questions raised by the site that will never be answered. This, surely, is the secret behind the world's fascination with Peru's city in the sky.

04

WHY WAS IT BUILT?

Theory: Aliens are responsible

As with many historical mysteries, some paranormal enthusiasts believe that it was built by visiting aliens. While this theory may have no traction with most informed parties, it is an intriguing one nonetheless. Supernaturalist Erich Von Daniken theorised that aliens brought civilisation to primitive man long ago, and that this may have included Machu Picchu's stonework.



It is possible that the Inca were driven out of Machu Picchu by Spanish conquistadors

EXPERT OPINION

What insight into Inca life has the site of Machu Picchu been able to provide us with?

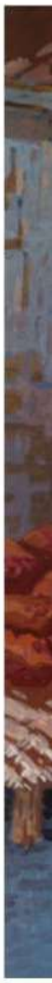
Brief bio

Dr John Hemming, CMG

With more than 50 years of hands-on research and exploration in South America, Dr John Hemming has written and published 11 books on South American and Inca history.

Apart from being one of the world's most beautiful and exciting ruins, Machu Picchu is hugely important in understanding Inca society. It was the creation of Pachacuti, a protean ruler who launched the Incas on a century of expansion, and radically changed Inca religion, government, colonialism, architecture and planning. Machu Picchu was the first – and finest – royal estate built near to the Inca capital Cusco. However, as a royal estate, Machu Picchu was no more typical of everyday life for Inca people than, say, Balmoral is to ours today.

Built on a virgin site largely abandoned after Pachacuti's death, and never occupied by Spaniards, Machu Picchu provides archaeologists with the materials and artefacts of a complete royal settlement. Hiram Bingham removed these for study and they have just been returned to Peru a century later. They are of course of high quality although not of outstanding beauty, but they do show what the Inca elite used in their daily lives.



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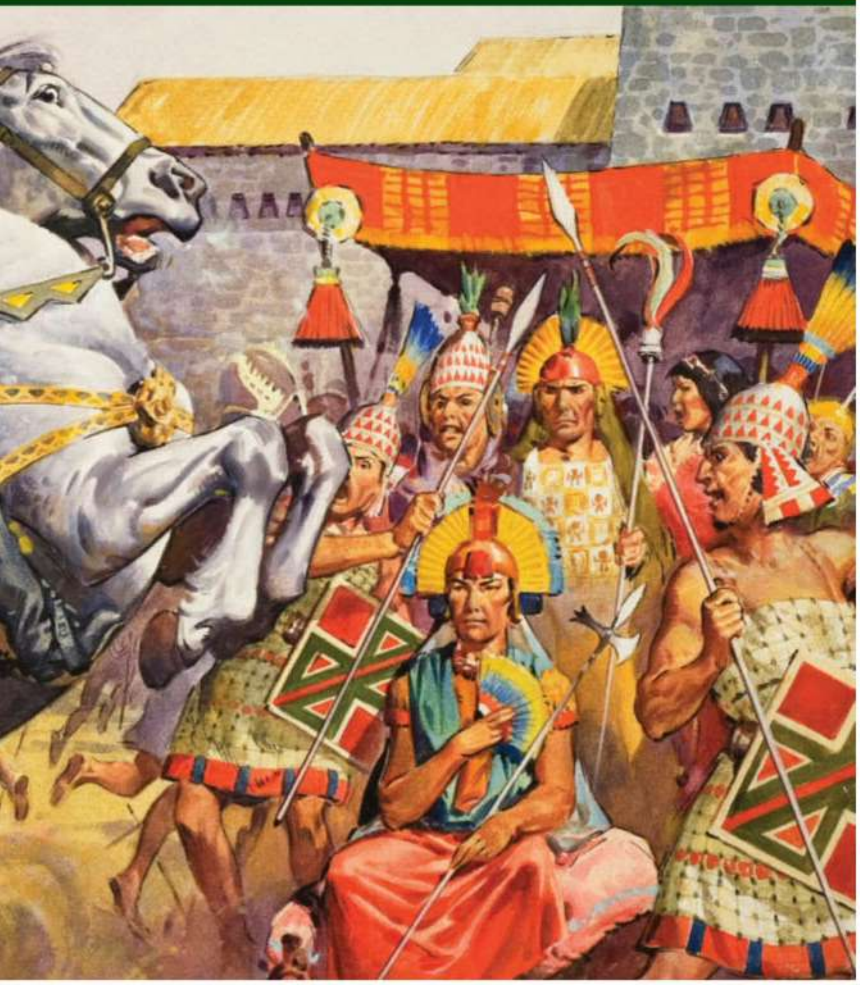

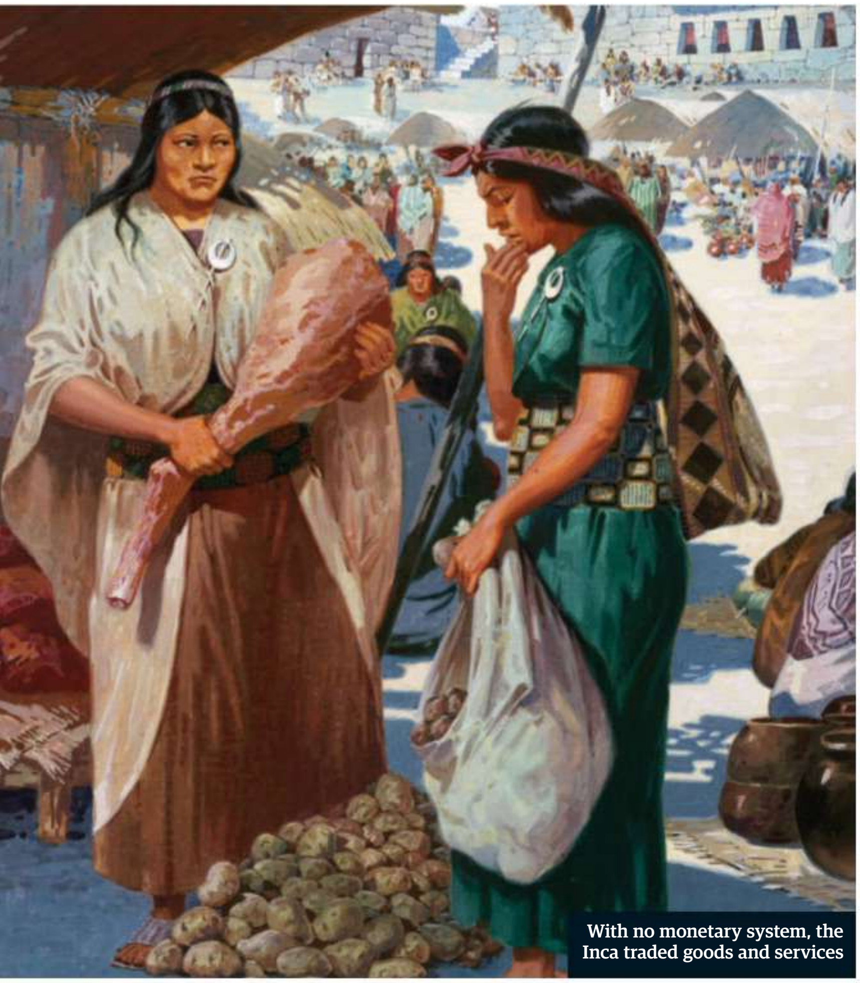

With no monetary system, the Inca traded goods and services

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Fotógrafo Ignacio Guevara.

Time Traveller's Handbook

FEUDAL JAPAN

Sengoku Period 1400-1600

The Sengoku, or warring states, period is perhaps the most dangerous but also one of the most exhilarating periods to be in Japan. Although the country is 'ruled' by an emperor, and to a greater extent a shogun, the land is fractured between different clans and families, all eager to snatch possession of whatever territory they can get their hands on. Since the country was torn apart by the Onin War, the daimyo, rulers of the 260 different provinces, have constantly jostled for power and ceaseless war reigns supreme. It is a period of inspiring bravery and incredible skill, but also a time when treachery and betrayal are always near. With the land uprooted and in turmoil, a mere peasant can rise to become ruler of all Japan, and the greatest names that have survived for centuries can fall in a day.

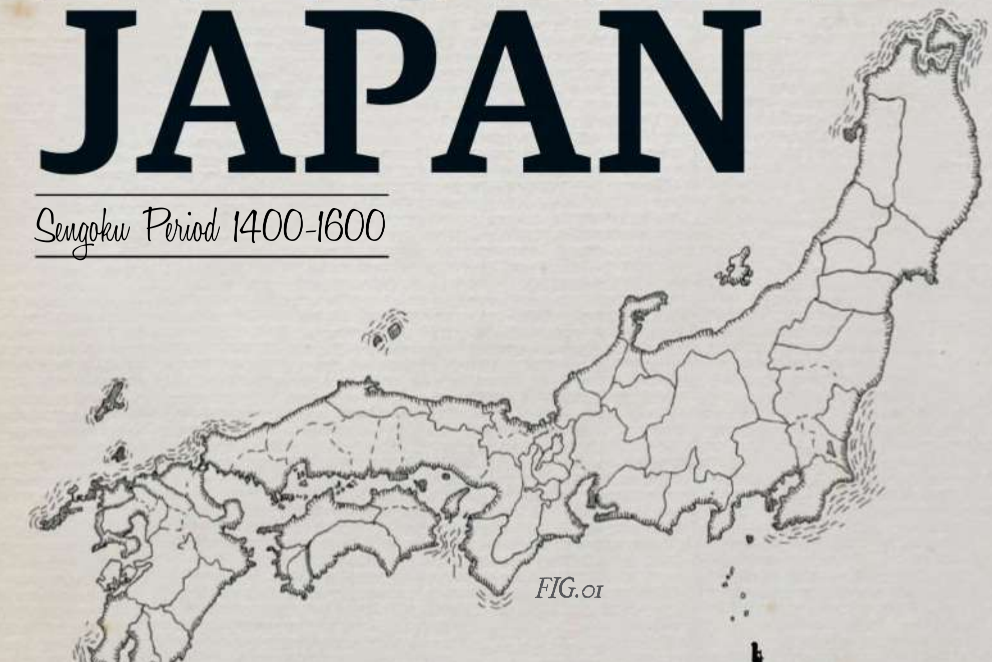
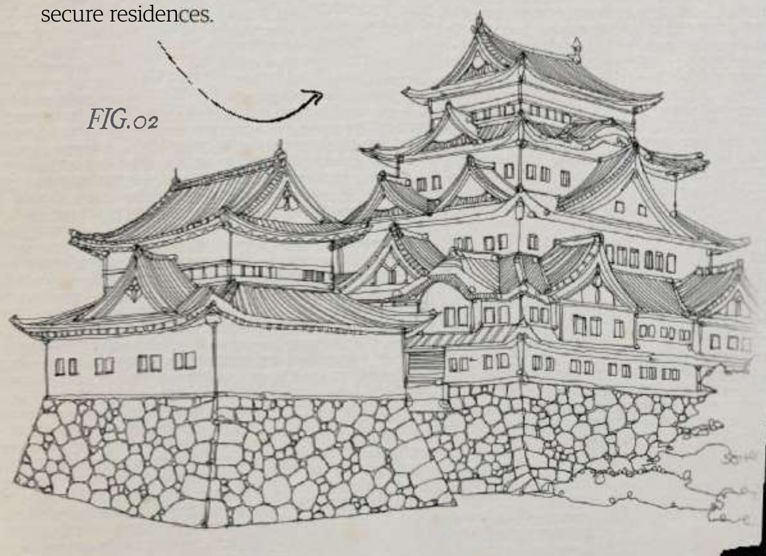


FIG.01

WHERE TO STAY

With most areas literally surrounded by enemies ready to pounce as soon as your back is turned, choosing a strong and secure location to live is the difference between life and death in Sengoku Japan. It's best to avoid any central cities, like Kyoto, which will change hands so many times that they become akin to battlefields with extensive damage. The safest residence will be a fortified mountain castle, far from the central conflict. Many daimyo use these mountain castles as safety bunkers to retire to during periods of great violence. With lavish interiors and heavy fortifications, they make both comfortable and secure residences.

FIG.02



Dos & Don'ts

☑ **Stay on the shogun's good side.** He's more important and holds more power than the emperor, who is just a puppet.

☑ **Keep up with the clans.** Provinces are constantly changing hands, so knowing who is in control could save your life.

☑ **Befriend the ninjas.** In a world of backstabbing and double crossing, ironically, the most trustworthy and reliable group are the ninjas.

☑ **Watch out for assassins.** Although samurai and daimyo claim to live by a code of honour, assassination attempts are frequent; even Nobunaga was almost killed by one.

☒ **Underestimate the small jobs.** Hideyoshi initially worked as a sandal bearer, impressing his superiors so much that he worked his way up to rule a unified Japan.

☒ **Carry a long sword.** Only Samurai have the right to carry a long sword; masquerading as one could result in your death.

☒ **Casually accept dinner invitations.** What seems a gesture of good faith is more likely to lead to an ambush and death.

☒ **Preach Christianity.** Hideyoshi's hatred for Christianity has led him to execute any Christian missionaries he encounters, many by crucifixion.

WHO TO BEFRIEND

Oda Nobunaga

A samurai daimyo, Nobunaga is a brutal warlord who lives a life of constant conquest and war. With a fearful reputation and a penchant for brutality, Nobunaga is an intimidating figure, but, if you convince him to ally with you, his power and strength is something you'd rather have on your side than against you.

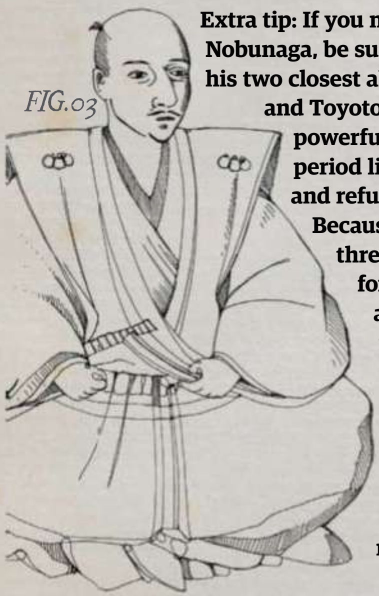


FIG.03

Extra tip: If you manage to ally with Nobunaga, be sure to also win favour with his two closest allies, Tokugawa Ieyasu and Toyotomi Hideyoshi. Most of the powerful daimyo of the Sengoku period live in mutual distrust and refuse to ally with anyone. Because of this, when these three daimyo combine their forces, they will create an army so destructive it will conquer and unite all of Japan. Don't be afraid to make allies, just ensure it's with the right people.

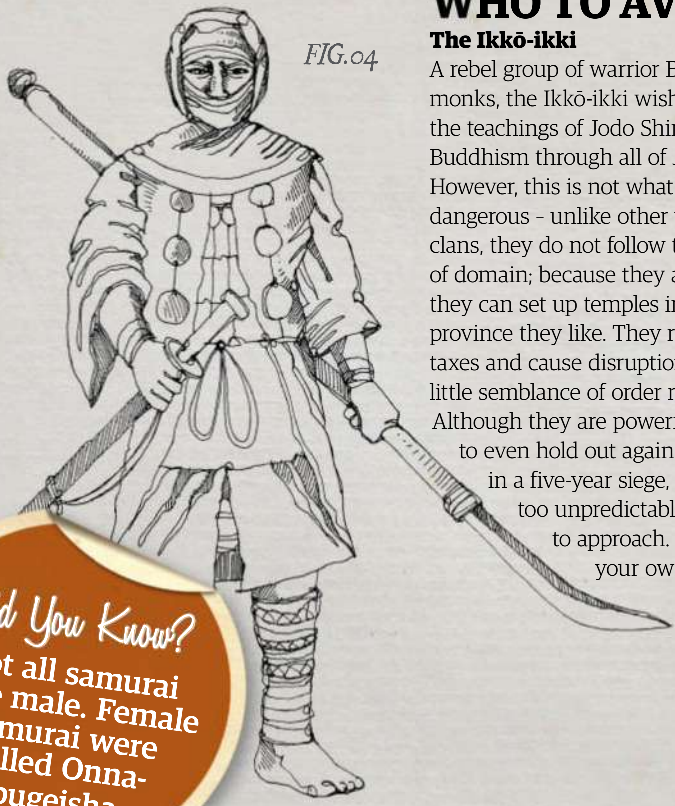


FIG.04

WHO TO AVOID

The Ikkō-ikki

A rebel group of warrior Buddhist monks, the Ikkō-ikki wish to spread the teachings of Jodo Shinshu Buddhism through all of Japan. However, this is not what makes them dangerous - unlike other various clans, they do not follow the rules of domain; because they are monks, they can set up temples in whatever province they like. They refuse to pay taxes and cause disruption to what little semblance of order remains. Although they are powerful enough to even hold out against Nobunaga in a five-year siege, they are way too unpredictable and wild to approach. Engage at your own risk.

Did You Know?

Not all samurai were male. Female samurai were called Onna-bugeisha

Helpful Skills

Mastering at least one of these may help you stay alive in the dangerous world of feudal Japan

Diplomacy

There is only so much that can be solved with violence, and that is especially true in Sengoku Japan. Although the relative strength of his army is small, Hideyoshi reads his enemies carefully and uses his quick thinking to survive and flourish against almost impossible odds.

FIG.05

Sword fighting

This is a period of war where the mighty prosper and the weak are crushed. Conflict is basically inevitable, so knowing how to defend yourself should be of paramount importance.

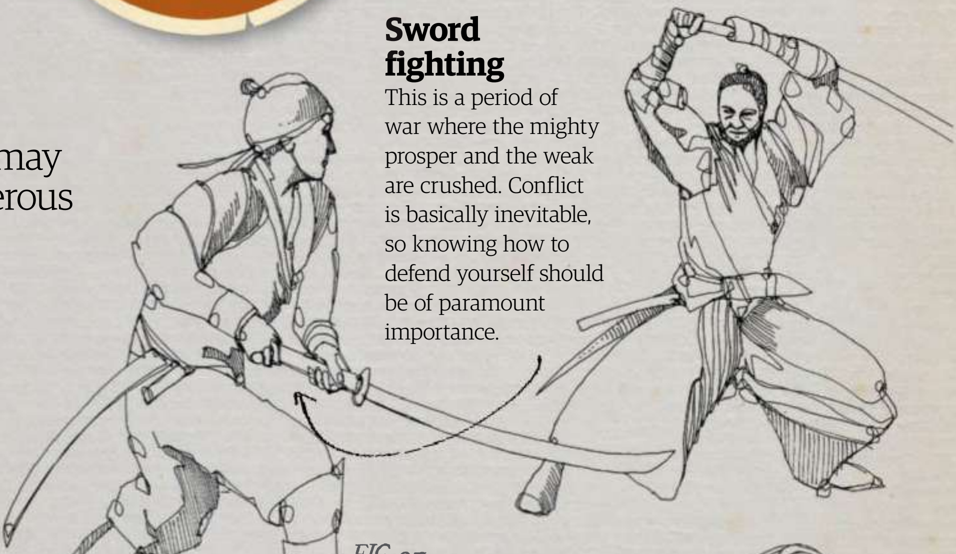


FIG.07

Crafting

The various daimyo are eager to outdo each other in displays of wealth, so skilled and talented artists, builders and carpenters are in high demand to construct impressive castles.

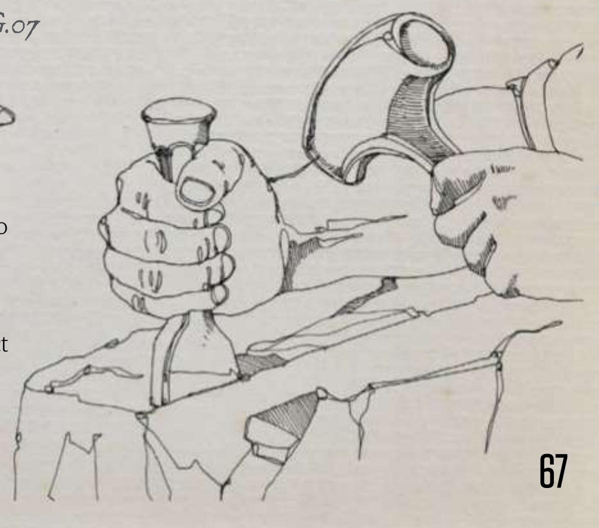


FIG.06

CAESAR'S INVASION OF BRITAIN

He was Rome's greatest ever military commander, but there was one remote corner of Europe that he'd never manage to conquer

Written by Nick Soldinger

In the 1st century BCE, Britain was an island on the edge of the so-called civilised world. A dark, uncharted place whose inhabitants were said to be half-beast, blue-painted savages who practised human sacrifice and wore the heads of their slaughtered enemies upon their belts. To most Romans, Britannia – as they called it – was a nightmarish netherworld best left in the shadows.

But Julius Caesar wasn't like most Romans. In August 55 BCE, having fought his way across present-day France conquering much of what was then called Gaul, Rome's rising superstar stood on the shore at Boulogne and stared across the Channel. On a clear day, it's just possible to see the coast of Kent from there. For Caesar, the great gambler, the unknown land on the horizon was a tantalising prospect. Yes, landing there would be risky, dangerous even. And with his intelligence officers struggling to locate a single person who could reveal what monsters might be found there, he'd be going in blind. But he was Julius Caesar, and he was destined for greatness. The gods themselves had told him as much.

The official argument Caesar gave for the mission he then began to plot was preventing any potential resupply from Britannia to his recently defeated opponents in Gaul. But the real reason was much simpler: it was because he was greedy. Eager not just for plunder, but for adventure, knowledge, fame and, ultimately, power.

On the morning of 23 August he loaded 12,000 troops onto 98 galleys and set sail for the smudge on the horizon. As he and his army drew closer, that smudge became ever brighter, rising out of the sea until the men from the Mediterranean were staring at an impenetrable barrier – brilliant white cliffs, 100 metres high.

Caesar ordered his armada to drop anchor in the Dover Straits and await the ships carrying his waylaid cavalry. His troops lounged on deck for hours until somebody shouted – movement had been spotted on land. His men then all stood and watched aghast as the cliff tops hovering above them began to fill with thousands of blue-painted warriors, their sharp spear points gleaming in the brilliant sunshine.

CAESAR'S RISE TO POWER

100 BCE
Gaius Julius Caesar is born in the slums of Rome. Despite being of noble birth, his family has long since lost its wealth and power.

78 BCE
After six years of distinguished military service, Caesar finds fame after hunting down pirates that once kidnapped him, killing them all.

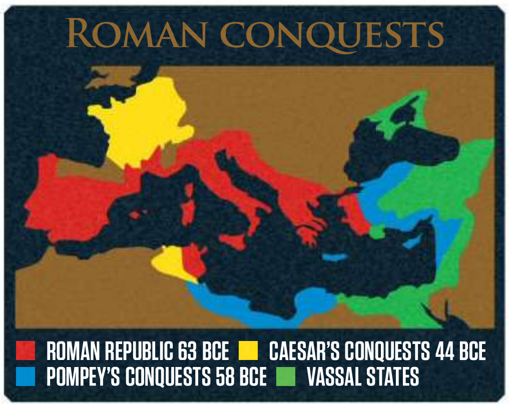
65 BCE
Caesar stands for election as Pontifex Maximus – a senior political position voted for by Roman citizens. He borrows a fortune and buys the vote.

60 BCE
Caesar enters into a pact with Rome's richest man, Crassus, and most powerful military leader, Pompey. They ensure he is elected as consul.

58 BCE
After two years in Rome's highest elected office, Caesar invades Gaul. He aims to make himself as rich as Crassus and as powerful as Pompey.

THE FIRST INVASION

Caesar found that a raid of Britain meant struggling not only against the island's inhabitants, but also its weather



On 26 August 55 BCE, Caesar gave the order for Roman troops to land on British soil for the first time. Having waited for hours near Dover for his cavalry to arrive, he decided to go ashore without them. Ordering his fleet north east, he found a suitable beach six miles away, at Deal. The entire time he was watched from land by the army the Britons had sent to meet him, following him to the shingle shoreline he now anchored his galleys off.

Caesar could now see his new enemy up close. Although often mistakenly described as Celtic, these Ancient Britons weren't related to the Indo-European tribes like the Gauls. These were an indigenous people, genetically connected to the Basques of northern Spain. Standing a head taller than the Romans, the warriors wore very little, instead adorning their bodies with blue war paint possibly made from the plant woad, but much more likely oxidised copper. Some were on horseback, others in nimble chariots, the rest on foot. All, though, had come to fight.

As the Romans tried to disembark, the tribesmen made good use of the stones on Deal's beach. The slingshot was their primary hunting weapon, and as Caesar's legionaries struggled over the sides of their galleys, stone missiles rained down on them.

Caesar ordered a barrage in response. Archers drove the defending slingers backwards and the way to shore was clear, but still his troops faltered, spooked by the warriors who waited on land. But then a standard bearer jumped into the water shouting: "Leap down men, unless you want to abandon the eagle to the enemy." To a Roman soldier, his legion's standard was a symbol of martial pride, and its loss a profound disgrace. So, the legionaries followed him. They were set upon as soon as they were ashore with clubs, spears and swords. Savage hand-to-hand fighting ensued before the battered Romans could get into formation and repel the wild attacks.

With a beachhead established, Caesar set up camp. Still without cavalry, his options were limited. His 500 mounted troops should have set sail that morning but had been penned in by the tides. It would be four days before they'd attempt the crossing, but a sudden violent squall forced them back to Gaul, destroying many of the ships at Deal in the process. Caesar was stranded. Lacking supplies to repair their ships, the Romans ventured inland to scavenge. It was deadly work. The men were ambushed constantly by an enemy that struck as suddenly as it vanished.

Three weeks of relentless rain followed, grinding down the spirits of the Mediterranean invaders as they desperately patched up their ships. When the weather lifted, a huge force descended on them. "A battle followed," Caesar wrote, "and the enemy, unable to stand long against the onset of our troops, turned and fled." The Britons were not a literate people and their version of events has long since faded. Whether Caesar's account is accurate or propaganda is unclear. However, come the next morning, his entire army was back in Gaul.

The Ancient Britons

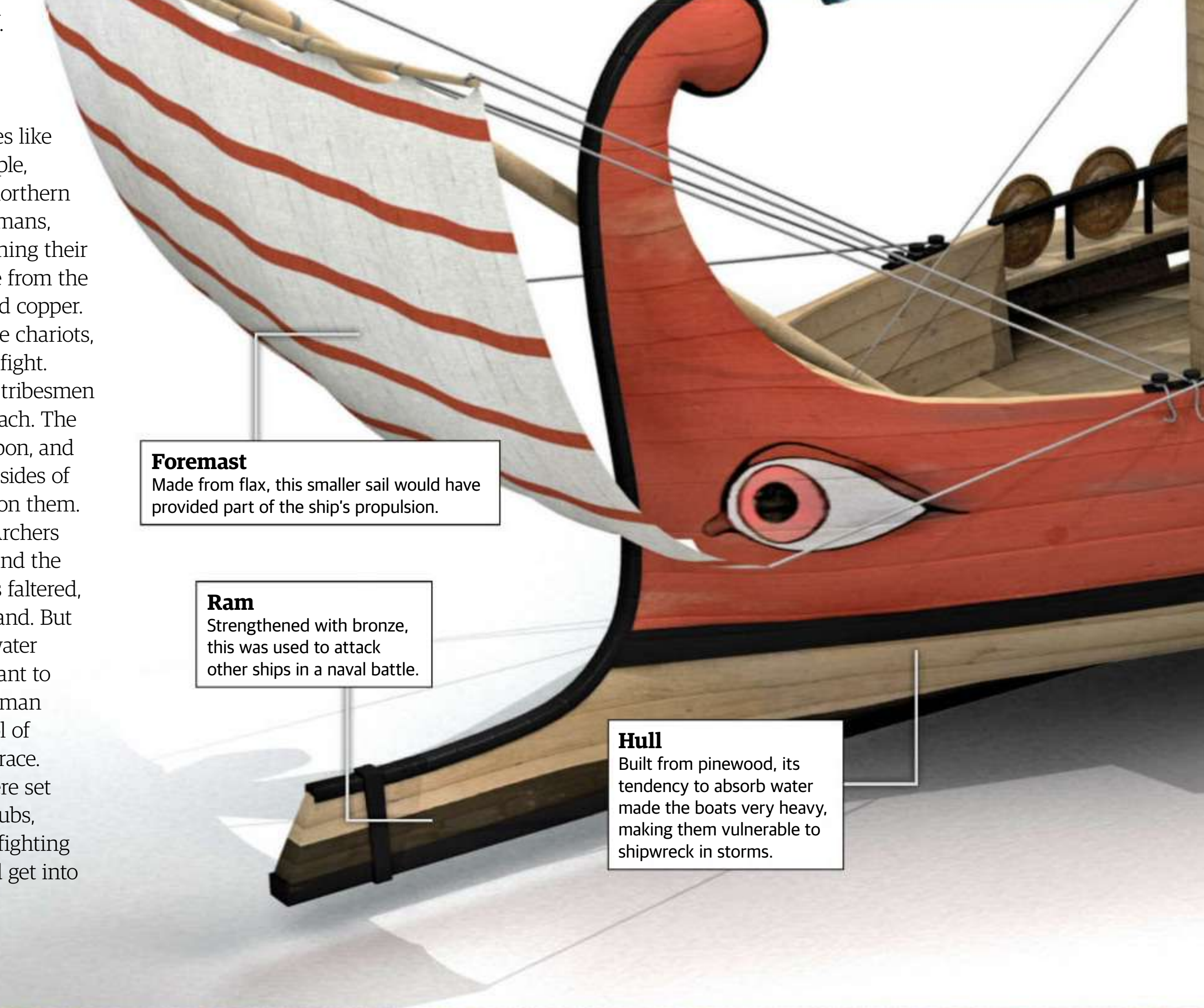
The brutish, half-naked people Caesar met appeared to be savages, but their warrior society was surprisingly sophisticated

The term 'Celtic' was first used to describe pre-Roman Britain in the 18th century, and has been used, erroneously, in popular culture ever since. The Iron-Age inhabitants of the British Isles weren't Celtic in origin at all, but indigenous – the Celts being the so-called barbarian tribes that dominated much of mainland Europe. They also weren't, despite the horror stories that circulated about them in Rome, uncivilised savages.

Ancient Britain was a fertile land rich in minerals, and mining and farming were carving up the countryside in a way we would recognise today. Great hill forts peppered the landscape, keeping watch over the neatly ploughed fields. Behind their terraced stockades, embryonic towns complete with streets, places of worship, forges and workshops were mushrooming. From the latter came spectacular metalwork, not just swords and spears, but intricately adorned jewellery, hunting horns and mirrors.

The ancient Britons also weren't, in any modern sense of the word, a nation. Instead, the island was inhabited by approximately 27 different and often-warring tribal groups, ranging from the Caledones in the Scottish highlands to the Cantiaci in Kent, who Caesar had encountered, with each tribe led by a warrior king or queen.

Made in Middlesex in the 1st century BCE, this bronze ornament depicts a wild boar, an animal most Ancient Britons would have feasted on



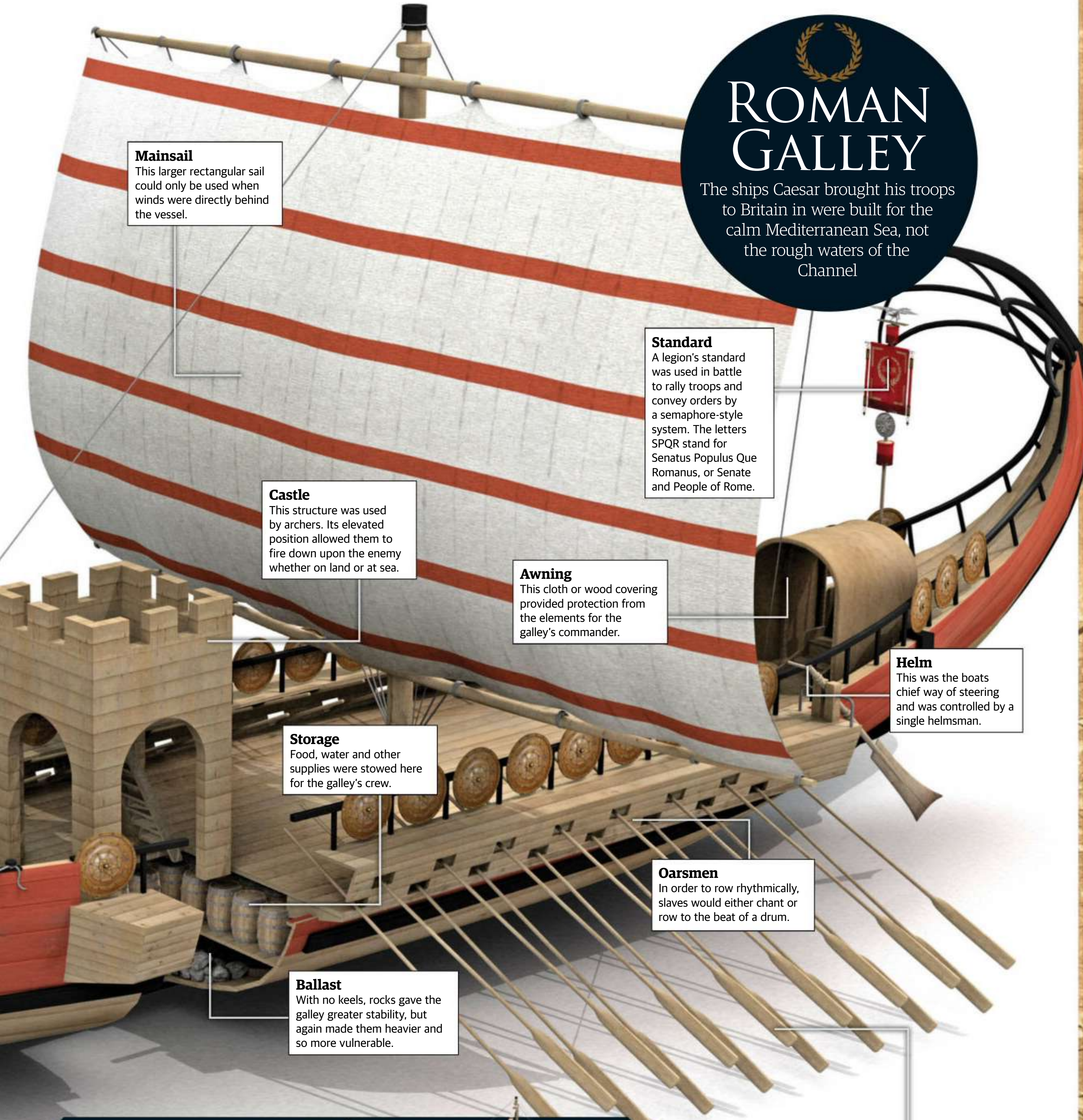
Foremast
Made from flax, this smaller sail would have provided part of the ship's propulsion.

Ram
Strengthened with bronze, this was used to attack other ships in a naval battle.

Hull
Built from pinewood, its tendency to absorb water made the boats very heavy, making them vulnerable to shipwreck in storms.

ROMAN GALLEY

The ships Caesar brought his troops to Britain in were built for the calm Mediterranean Sea, not the rough waters of the Channel



Mainsail
This larger rectangular sail could only be used when winds were directly behind the vessel.

Standard
A legion's standard was used in battle to rally troops and convey orders by a semaphore-style system. The letters SPQR stand for Senatus Populus Que Romanus, or Senate and People of Rome.

Castle
This structure was used by archers. Its elevated position allowed them to fire down upon the enemy whether on land or at sea.

Awning
This cloth or wood covering provided protection from the elements for the galley's commander.

Helm
This was the boats chief way of steering and was controlled by a single helmsman.

Storage
Food, water and other supplies were stowed here for the galley's crew.

Oarsmen
In order to row rhythmically, slaves would either chant or row to the beat of a drum.

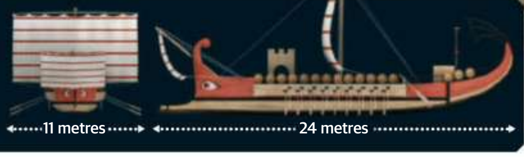
Ballast
With no keels, rocks gave the galley greater stability, but again made them heavier and so more vulnerable.

Oars
Each oar was approximately four metres long and attached to a fixed vertical peg via a leather loop .

Fact Sheet: Bireme

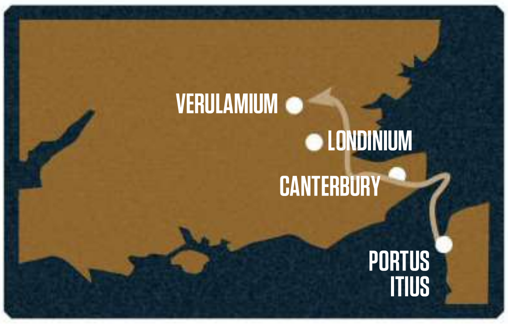
Biremes such as this one were named for the two decks of oars on either side

Crew Up to 130, including oarsmen, sailors and marines.



The Second Invasion

Caesar's first trip to Britain had been costly, but he now knew that he wanted to conquer the land, for Rome and himself



Over the winter of 55-54 BCE, Caesar brooded over his expedition to Britain. Sure, it had done his celebrity status no harm - in fact in Rome news of his exploits sparked a 20-day party - but he was not a man used to failure. He resolved to return, and this time to conquer.

He ordered the construction of a new invasion force with the galleys built to a different spec. "Made a little shallower than those that are habitually used in the Mediterranean," as explained in his campaign diary, "to enable them to be hauled up on shore." He also put together a far bigger army. When he landed near Deal on 7 July 54 BCE, his flotilla of 800 ships disgorged more than 25,000 legionaries, 2,000 cavalry and a huge baggage train to supply them. The force was so great that the Britons onshore made no attempt to confront them, instead retreating to higher ground.

Caesar chased them all the way to the Stour River, 12 miles from the coast, and at dawn the following day his troops made their first contact with them. After a brief skirmish near present-day Canterbury, the Britons fled to a nearby hill fort, which the Romans now attacked.

The fort was ringed by a defensive ditch, which the legionaries overcame using the 'tortoise' formation. By creating an all-encompassing shield wall, they could work in relative safety, building a ramp across the ditch. The fort's walls were then breached and the stronghold taken.

Before Caesar could capitalise on this rapid progress, he'd again end up cursing the British weather. Another freak summer storm clattered its way through the Channel, and when the main body of his troops returned, they found most of their ships damaged, with 40 destroyed completely.

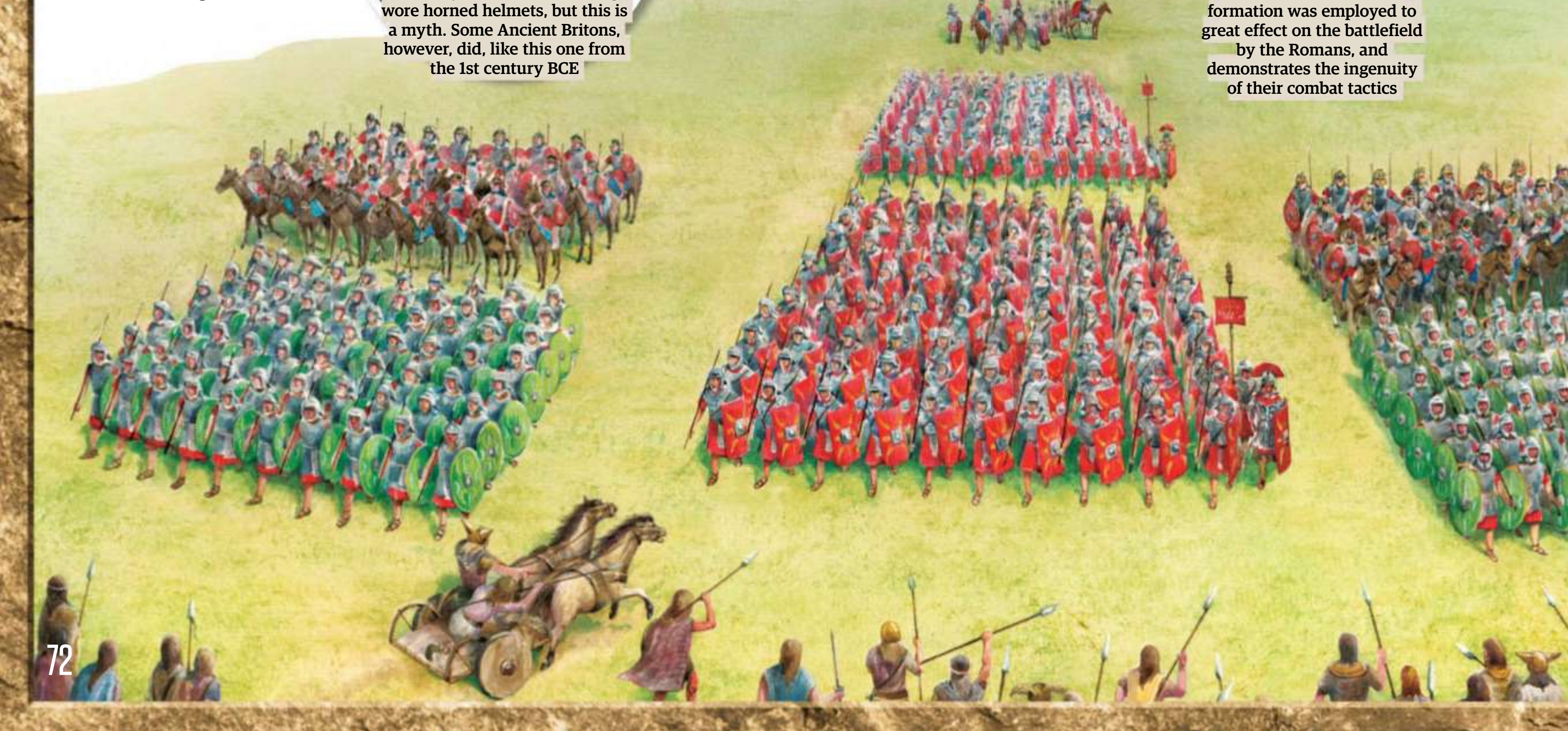
Caesar ordered the remaining boats to be brought ashore. A huge fort was then constructed around them so that they could be repaired in safety. It was a massive undertaking, but it took Caesar's men just ten days to complete. In that time, the British tribes did something they'd never done before - they united against a common enemy. They chose as their leader Cassivellaunus, who ruled the Catuvellauni tribe north of the Thames. Having recently defeated the Trinovante tribe, Cassivellaunus was the best the Britons had. His army met Caesar's head on at the Stour River.

Here, the Romans witnessed first hand one of the British warriors' unique tactics. Using lightweight chariots pulled by two fast ponies, a driver would transport a soldier into battle at high speed. From the back of the chariot he would launch javelins into the Roman ranks, before dismounting to fight at close quarters with a sword or spear. If he then tired or found himself becoming overwhelmed, he could return to the chariot and be sped away to safety. A modern army uses armoured personnel carriers in much the same way, and it was further proof to the Romans that these Britons were more than mere savages.

The battle was bitter, but as good as Cassivellaunus was, he was no match for Rome's greatest tactician or the world's finest war machine. His forces were eventually overwhelmed and forced to retreat. As he was chased back, he switched to guerrilla tactics, destroying food sources and laying traps. His army of resistance, however, was crumbling from the inside. As the bodies mounted, tribe after tribe joined the Romans, and by the time Caesar crossed the Thames, he knew the location of Cassivellaunus's secret stronghold.

As Caesar prepared to lay siege to Cassivellaunus's fort at Verulamium, near present-day St Albans, the British warlord took one last gamble. He ordered an attack on the Romans' camp on the beach near Deal. It was an inspired but doomed move. When news of its failure reached Cassivellaunus, the canny warrior, by now out of options, offered up his surrender. Britannia, it seemed, was within Caesar's greedy grasp. The gods however, had other plans.

It's widely believed that Vikings wore horned helmets, but this is a myth. Some Ancient Britons, however, did, like this one from the 1st century BCE



The 'testudo', or tortoise, formation was employed to great effect on the battlefield by the Romans, and demonstrates the ingenuity of their combat tactics

Romans vs Ancient Britons

LEADER
GAIUS JULIUS CAESAR

STRENGTH OVER 27,000

KEY UNIT LEGIONARY

Well-trained and equipped legionaries had to be fit enough to march 20 miles a day, and be able to swim. They were also highly proficient combat engineers and boatmen.

KEY WEAPON
GLADIUS SHORT SWORD

An ideal weapon for stabbing and slashing at close quarters while fighting from behind a shield within well-disciplined ranks. It measured 85cm (33in) long and was forged from steel.

LEADER
CASSIVELLAUNUS

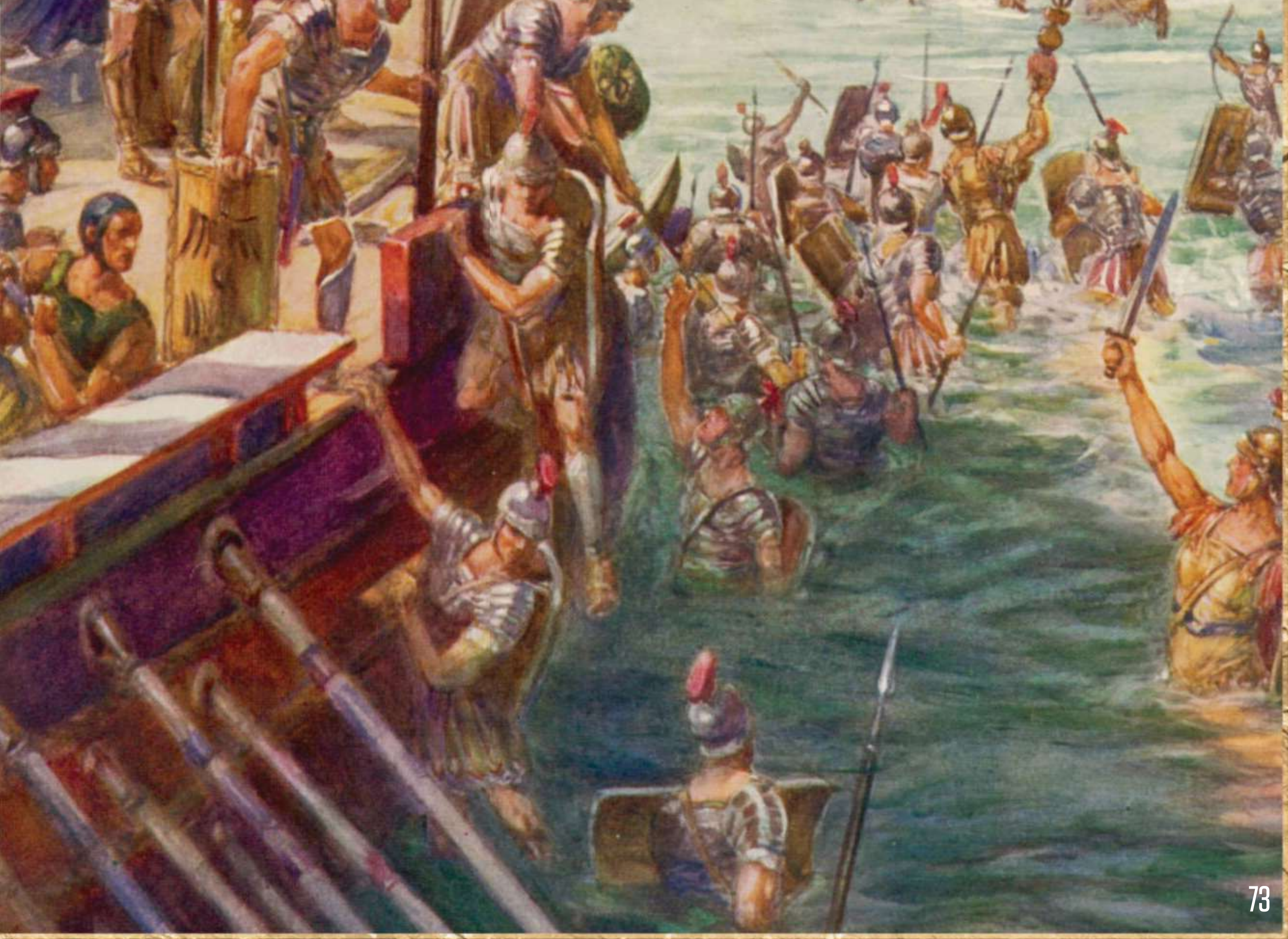
STRENGTH
UNKNOWN BUT LIKELY TO BE TENS OF THOUSANDS

KEY UNIT WARRIOR

The only accounts of these fighters are Roman, which portray them as reckless savages. Their tactics and technology – their copper sulphate war paint, for example, had antiseptic qualities – suggest otherwise.

KEY WEAPON SPEAR

Measuring 2.5m (8ft), these spears were designed to be used one handed, enabling the warrior to fight from behind a shield, typically using it to slash downwards from above.



Caesar's notebook

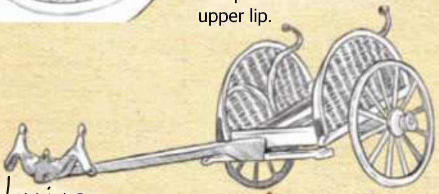
Caesar's book *The Gallic Wars* was written while he was literally making history. In it, he recorded, among other things, his impressions of British life

Geography

The island is triangular, and one of its sides is opposite to Gaul. This side extends 500 miles. Another side lies toward Spain and the west and is 700 miles. The third side is toward the north. This side is 800 miles in length. The island is about 2,000 miles in circumference.

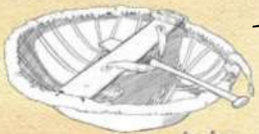
People

All the Britons dye themselves a bluish colour, and thereby have a more terrible appearance in fight. They wear their hair long, and have every part of their body shaved except for their head and upper lip.



Warriors

Their mode of fighting with their chariots is this: firstly, they drive in all directions, throwing their weapons to break the ranks of the enemy, they then leap from their chariots and engage on foot. The charioteers in the meantime withdraw from battle so that if their masters are overpowered, they may have a ready retreat.



Technology

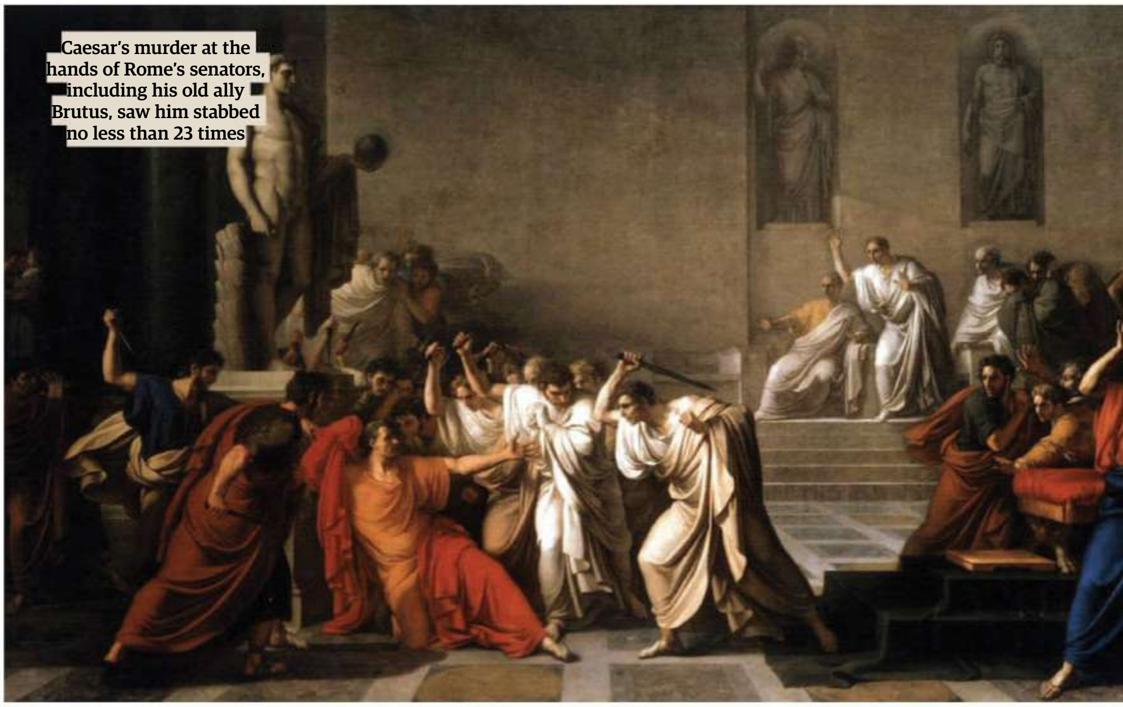
They have boats, the keels and ribs of which are made of light timber, then, the rest of the hull of the ships is wrought with wicker work, and covered over with hides.

Resources

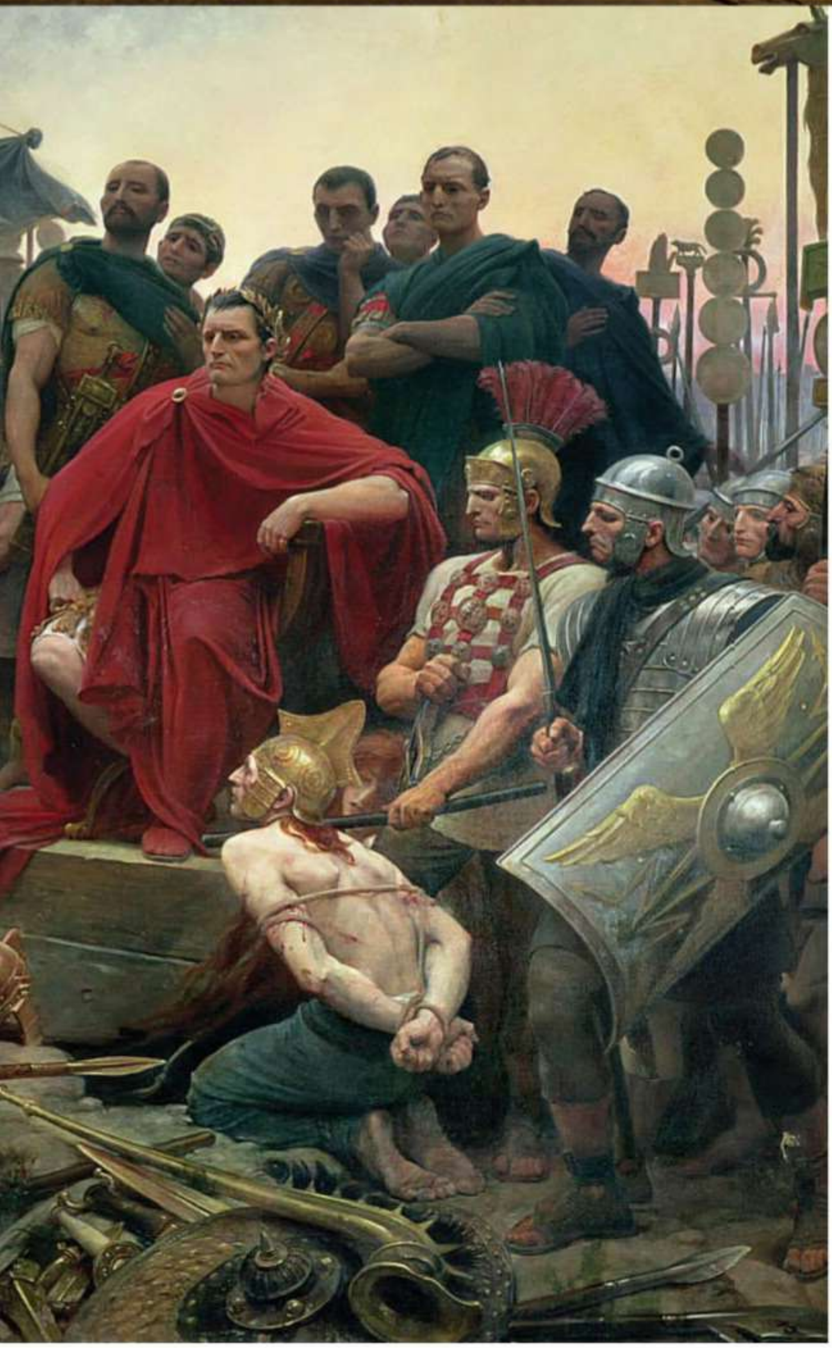
The number of cattle is great. They use either brass or iron rings, determined at a certain weight, as their money. Tin is produced in the midland regions; in the maritime, iron; but the quantity of it is small: they employ brass, which is imported.

Religion

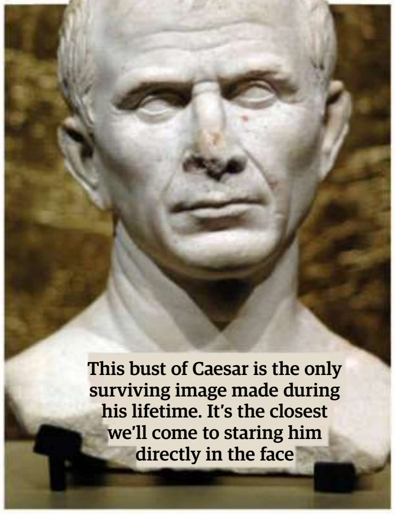
Druidism is thought to have originated in Britannia, and to have been thence introduced into Gaul, and even now those who wish to become more accurately acquainted with it, generally repair thither, for the sake of learning it.



Caesar's murder at the hands of Rome's senators, including his old ally Brutus, saw him stabbed no less than 23 times



The Pantheon, which was built more than 2,000 years ago and once housed a statue of Caesar commemorating him as a god, still stands in central Rome



This bust of Caesar is the only surviving image made during his lifetime. It's the closest we'll come to staring him directly in the face

Caesar's legacy

More than 2,000 years since he schemed his way up Rome's political ranks, the name Julius Caesar still echoes in history

After Caesar returned to Gaul he waged war there for two more years, then returned to Rome, and conquered that too, after a bloody four-year civil war. Before he could crown himself emperor, however, he was assassinated by a gang of senators eager to free Rome from his tyrannical grip.

To the people of Rome, though, Caesar was no tyrant. They chased his murderers from the city sparking a further civil war. It ended with Caesar's son Octavian being crowned emperor, ending Rome's status as a republic and ushering in an imperial dynasty that would last for 400 years.

In life, Caesar may never have got to be the Romans' emperor, but in death they commemorated him as a deity, building a statue of him in the Pantheon – Rome's hall of the gods. History, though, remembers the man quite simply as one of the greatest who ever lived.

THE AFTERMATH

Caesar gained next to nothing from his invasions, but the system he left behind was to pave the way for Rome's return

While Caesar was still tangling with the British resistance leader Cassivellaunus, word reached him that there was trouble back across the Channel in Gaul. With their great conqueror out of the country, busy trying to add Britannia to Rome's wish list, the Gauls had seized the opportunity to rise up and rebel against their Roman overlords.

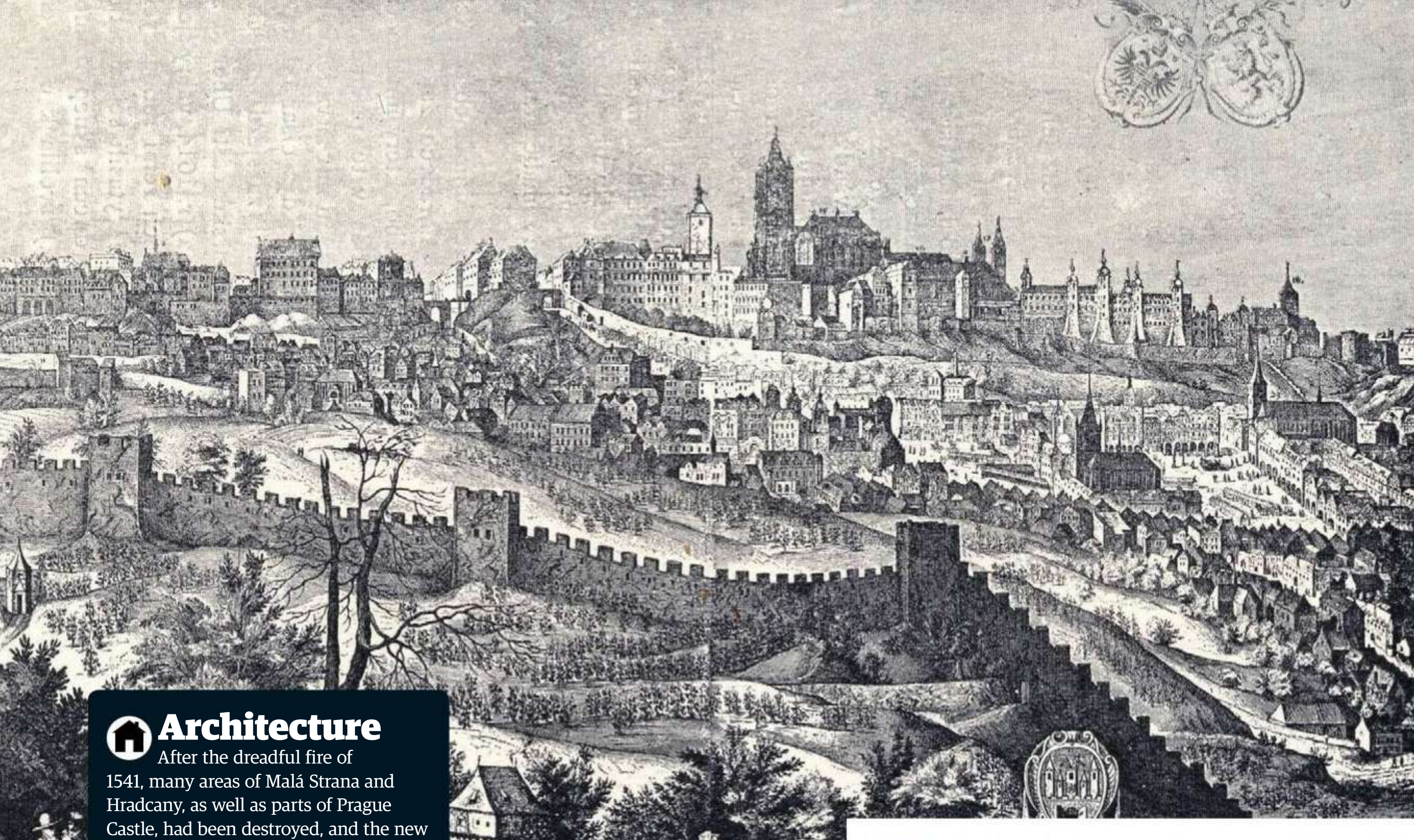
Caesar couldn't afford to keep his back turned much longer. He may have defeated Britannia's southern tribes, but that was no guarantee that those further west or to the north would accept Rome as their new ruler. Getting bogged down in what would inevitably have become a costly guerrilla war was not something Caesar could even consider. It was by now early September, and with the unmistakable smell of autumn in the air, Caesar began to make plans to return to the continent before the weather turned against him.

The peace terms he made with Cassivellaunus were hastily drawn up and remarkably generous. One of the first British tribal leaders to join Caesar had been Mandubracius. His father had been king of the Trinovante tribe that Cassivellaunus had defeated, grabbing the Trinovante's land in the process. Mandubracius was now installed as leader of the Trinovantes, his lands were returned and Cassivellaunus was given the equivalent of a Classical-era restraining order. Caesar also demanded that the defeated Britons hand over hostages to be taken as slaves, and for a fixed tribute from the southern tribes to be paid to Rome annually. And that was it. Caesar jumped back on his boat and was never seen in Britain again.

His legacy, though, was to last forever. In his wake he left behind a series of client kings throughout southern and eastern England. These 'kings on strings', including Cassivellaunus and Mandubracius, and the lands that they ruled over, from Norfolk, Essex and Kent to Sussex, Hampshire and Berkshire, were all supposedly 'allied' to Rome.

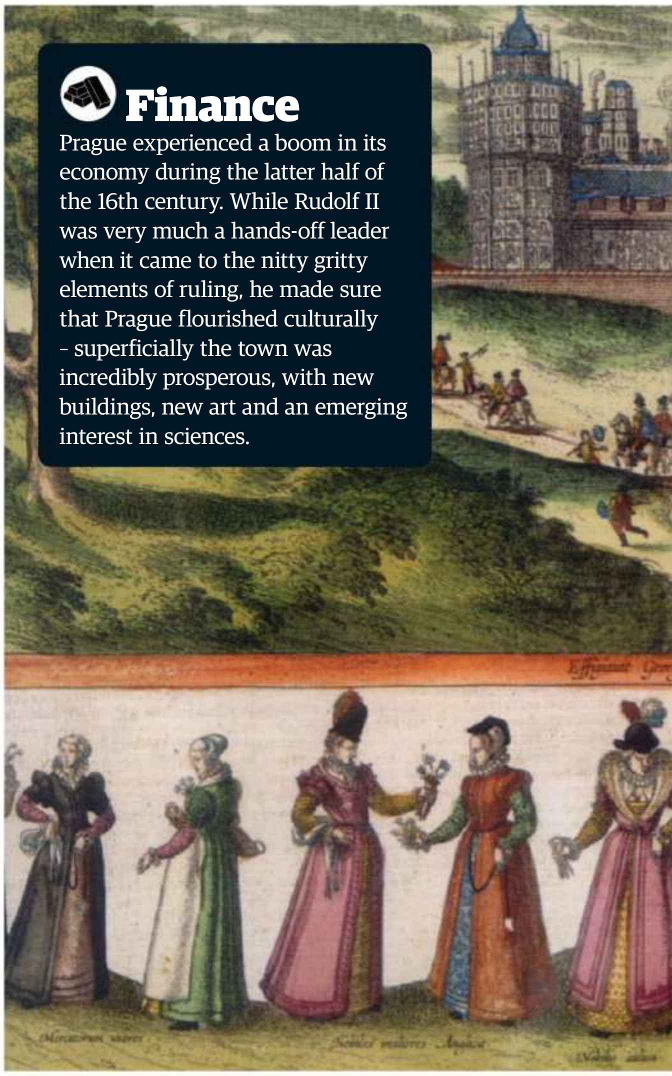
The likely reality is that the annual tribute promised by these British tribes was never paid, and neither could they be described as part of the Roman Empire, despite the claims of Roman propagandists. Back in Rome, people soon realised that Britain was not going to yield the profits they had hoped for; there was no silver, nor any hope of booty except for slaves. Yet the expeditions brought Caesar huge and highly favourable public attention, with citizens across the land telling tales of chariots and barbarians who painted their bodies blue with woad. As far as they were concerned, the landing was a triumph, even though the actual results were barely noticeable.

© Alamy; Corbis; Getty Images; Joe Cummings; Sol 90 Images



Architecture

After the dreadful fire of 1541, many areas of Malá Strana and Hradcany, as well as parts of Prague Castle, had been destroyed, and the new ruler quickly set to work to rebuild most of these areas in the Renaissance style that Prague is so famous for today.



Finance

Prague experienced a boom in its economy during the latter half of the 16th century. While Rudolf II was very much a hands-off leader when it came to the nitty gritty elements of ruling, he made sure that Prague flourished culturally – superficially the town was incredibly prosperous, with new buildings, new art and an emerging interest in sciences.

What was it like?

PRAGUE, 1576

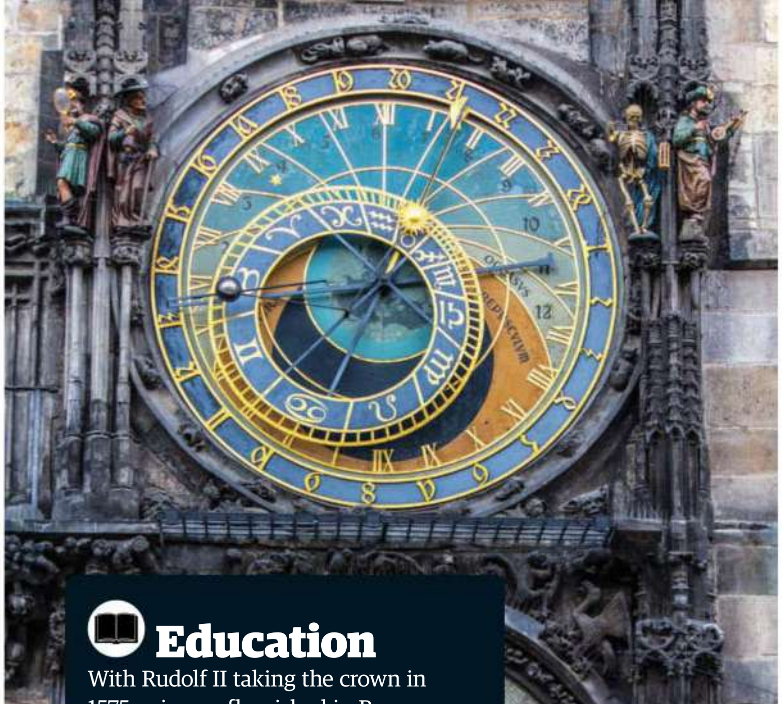
Prague
CZECH REPUBLIC

With an illustrious history tainted by war, Prague in 1576 was a cultural hub, attracting the most famous artists and scientists

From being the largest town for trading in Europe to a stint as the capital of the Holy Roman Empire, Prague's history has certainly been an illustrious one – but by no means has it always been peaceful.

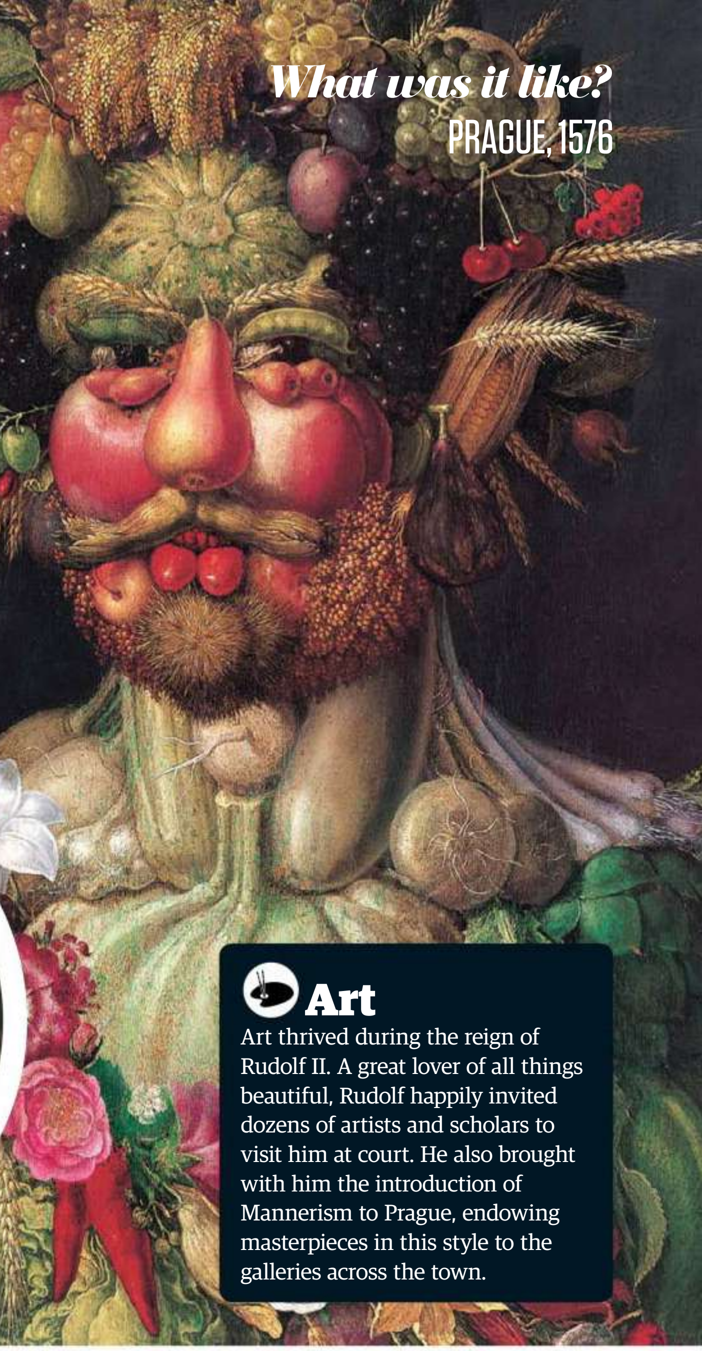
Brutally murdered in 1306, King Wenceslaus II had no male heir, and the throne was passed onto the House of Luxembourg, eventually reaching Charles IV – who also became the Holy Roman Emperor in 1355. Charles IV ushered in the golden age of Prague, founding the oldest Central European university (Charles University), ordering the creation of a cathedral, and building up the town in a high-Gothic style.

Upon the death of Charles IV, however, Prague began to crumble. The throne was passed from royal to royal while the Hussite wars plagued the town. After more than a century of strife, the Kingdom of Bohemia was absorbed by the Habsburg dynasty in 1526, and in 1576 Rudolf II was made king. An ardent lover of art who suffered from bouts of insanity, Rudolf sated his desire for beauty by rebuilding much of Prague into the emerging Renaissance style. It was this liberal attitude that re-established Prague as a cultural hub once more, and by 1576 the town was affectionately known as Magic Prague.



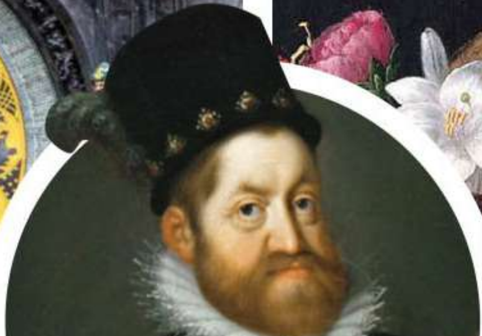
Education

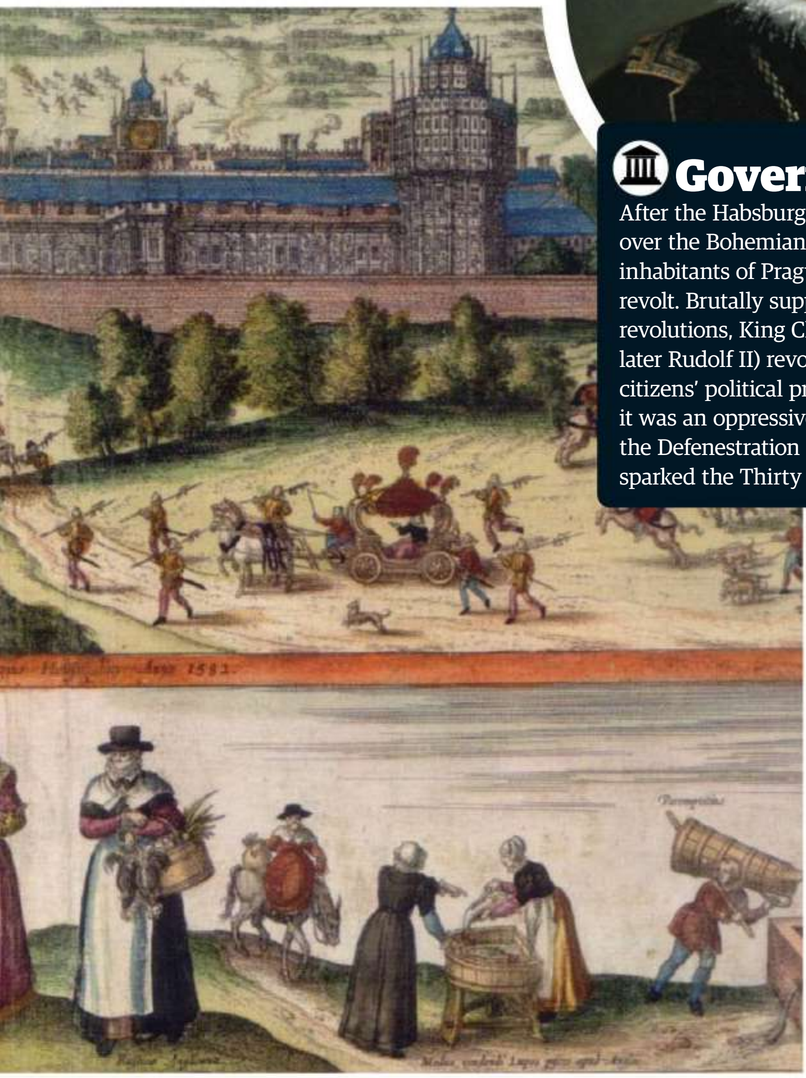
With Rudolf II taking the crown in 1575, sciences flourished in Prague. In particular, alchemy and astronomy became synonymous with the town, and famous names visited him in court, such as Johannes Kepler. It's rumoured that Rudolf II sought eternal youth, but when alchemist Edward Kelly failed to change a base metal into gold, he was thrown into jail.



Art

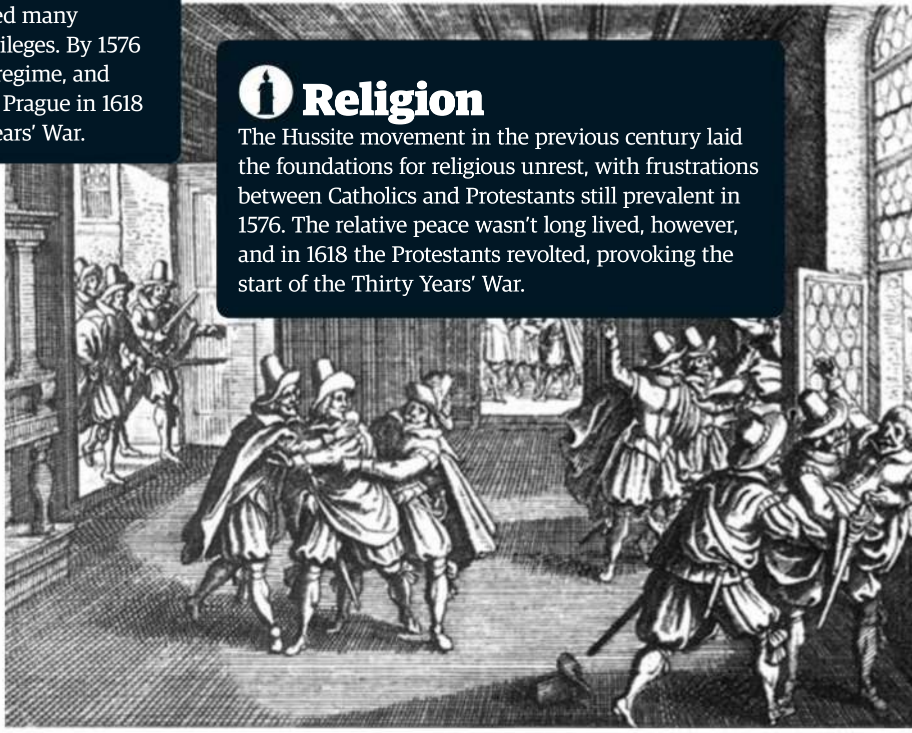
Art thrived during the reign of Rudolf II. A great lover of all things beautiful, Rudolf happily invited dozens of artists and scholars to visit him at court. He also brought with him the introduction of Mannerism to Prague, endowing masterpieces in this style to the galleries across the town.





Government

After the Habsburg dynasty took over the Bohemian throne in 1525, inhabitants of Prague began to revolt. Brutally suppressing these revolutions, King Charles IV (and later Rudolf II) revoked many citizens' political privileges. By 1576 it was an oppressive regime, and the Defenestration of Prague in 1618 sparked the Thirty Years' War.



Religion

The Hussite movement in the previous century laid the foundations for religious unrest, with frustrations between Catholics and Protestants still prevalent in 1576. The relative peace wasn't long lived, however, and in 1618 the Protestants revolted, provoking the start of the Thirty Years' War.

WWI FIRSTS

In a conflict that lasted four years and claimed the lives of millions, warfare as we know it today began to take shape

Written by Paul Donnelley

As the stalemate of trench warfare took hold, Europe came to the realisation that the nature of battle had changed irreversibly. In a time when technology was moving quickly, each side found at its disposal new ways to attack the enemy, and defend themselves. The development of the motor car led to the birth of the tank, uniforms swapped bright colours for muddy camouflage and chemical weapons became the newest method of slaughter on the battlefield. But amid the destruction, the war also saw the emergence of other innovations that we take for granted today, such as intelligence tests for soldiers and blood banks. It may have been called the 'war to end all wars', but it marked the beginning of a new age for science, society and politics.

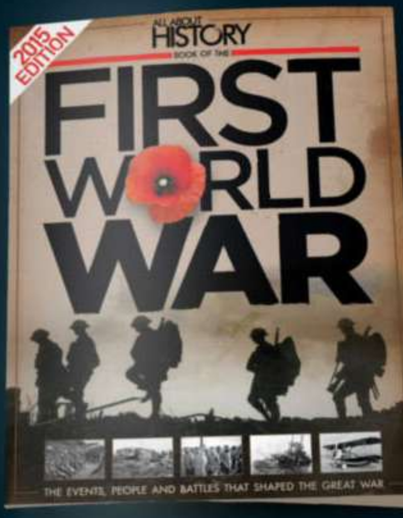
CHEMICAL WARFARE

It was thought too horrible to ever use; so terrible it was made illegal seven years before the outbreak of war. Yet it became a valuable tool

01 The use of chemical weapons is known to antiquity, and even Leonardo da Vinci gave a 'recipe' for suffocating enemies. But it was not until about 5pm on 22 April 1915 that Allied troops in Ypres saw a greeny-yellow cloud wafting across no-man's land towards them. Although illegal under the 1907 Hague Convention, the Germans had begun the large-scale use of poison gas. By the end of 1915, both sides had the noxious weapon in their armouries. Mustard gas caused the highest number of casualties. Once inhaled, it rotted the body from inside and out; the skin blistered and the pain was almost unbearable. The symptoms could last for five weeks before death, and if a soldier did survive, they were scarred for life.

Neither side was prepared for this. At first the only protection was a cloth soaked in urine clamped against the mouth and nose, but by 1915 the entire British army had been equipped with the newly designed Hypo helmet. These consisted of a flannel bag with a celluloid window, covering the entire head. Then, in 1916, troops were issued with a Small Box Respirator. This had a mouthpiece connected via a hose to a box filter. It was this design that would become the standard for many years to come.

Soldiers in gas masks at the Battle of Passchendaele in 1917



FOR MORE ON WWI, CHECK OUT
FIRST WORLD WAR
ON SALE NOW
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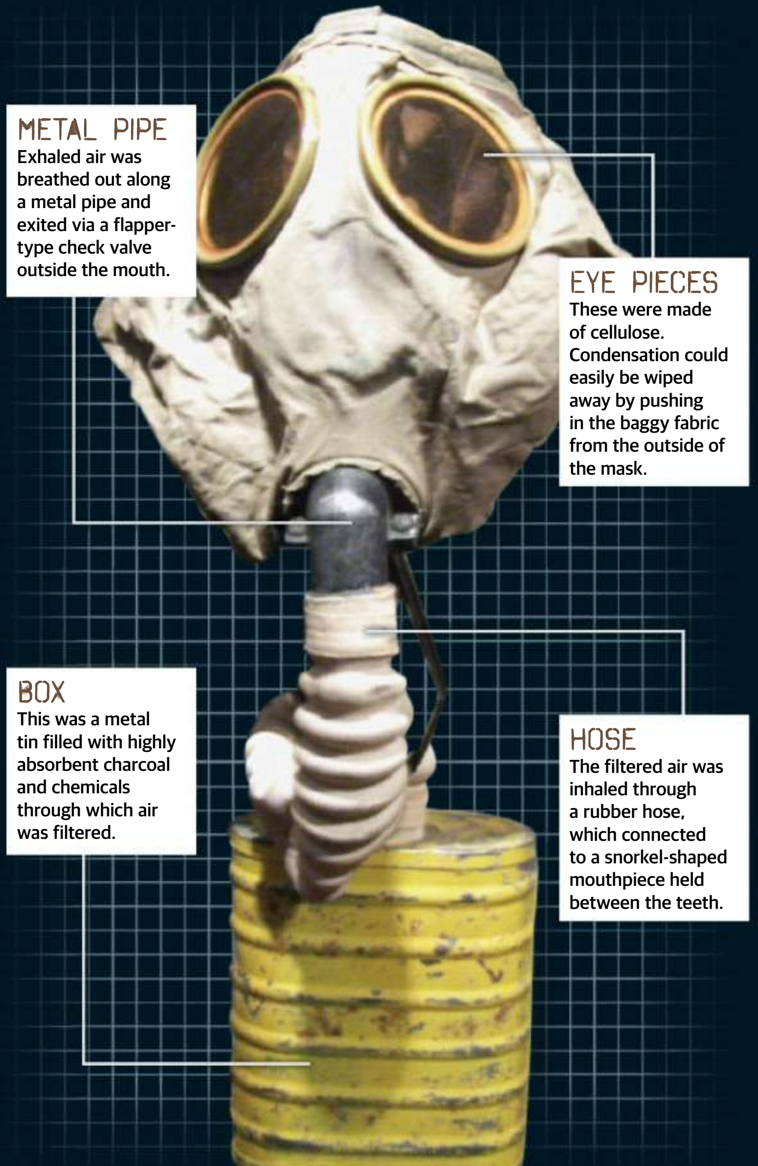
02 GAS MASKS

The Small Box Respirator, developed in 1916, was the first practical and effective gas mask ever made

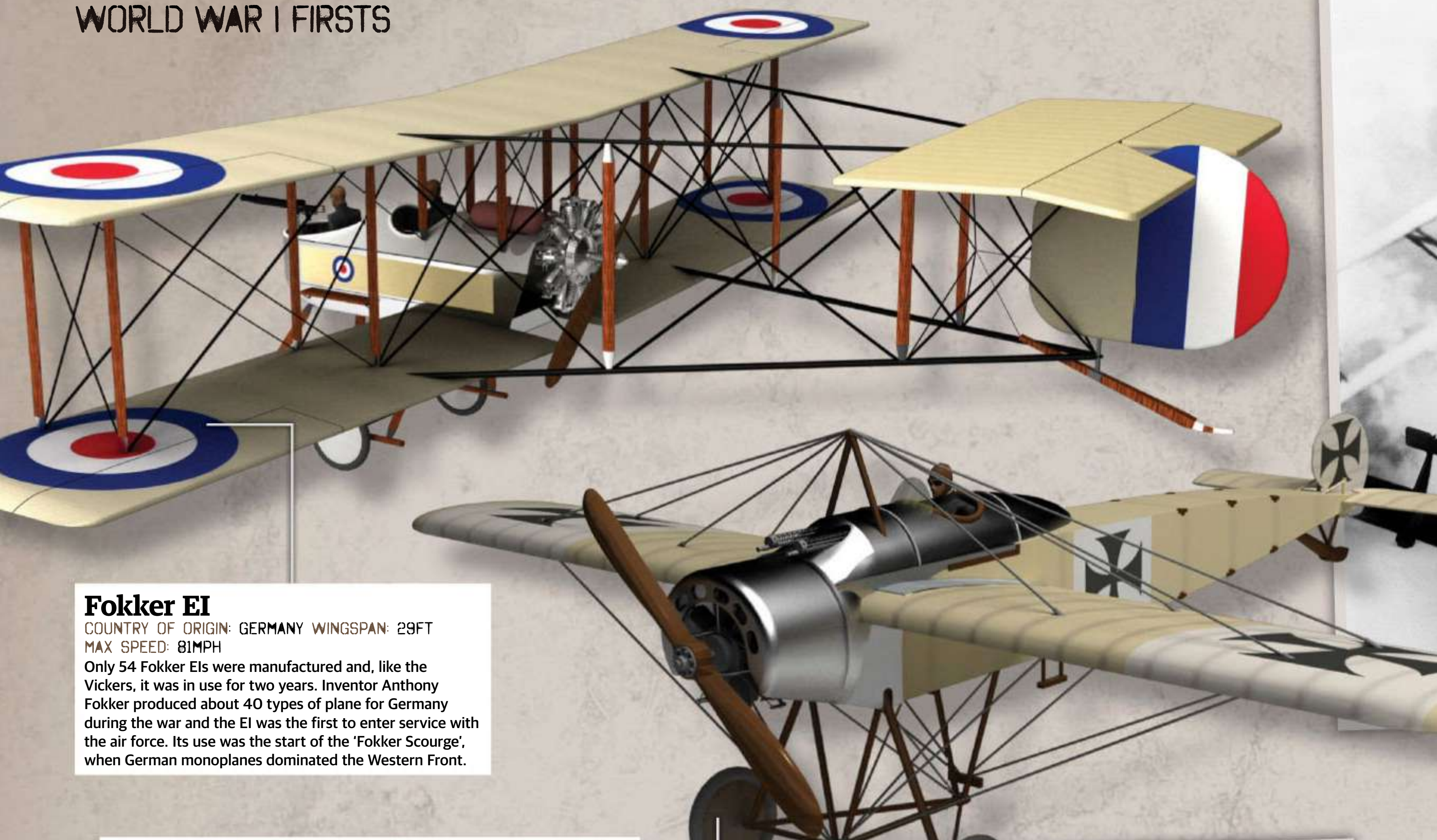


METAL PIPE
Exhaled air was breathed out along a metal pipe and exited via a flapper-type check valve outside the mouth.

EYE PIECES
These were made of cellulose. Condensation could easily be wiped away by pushing in the baggy fabric from the outside of the mask.

BOX
This was a metal tin filled with highly absorbent charcoal and chemicals through which air was filtered.

HOSE
The filtered air was inhaled through a rubber hose, which connected to a snorkel-shaped mouthpiece held between the teeth.



Fokker EI

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: GERMANY WINGSPAN: 29FT MAX SPEED: 81MPH

Only 54 Fokker EIs were manufactured and, like the Vickers, it was in use for two years. Inventor Anthony Fokker produced about 40 types of plane for Germany during the war and the EI was the first to enter service with the air force. Its use was the start of the 'Fokker Scourge', when German monoplanes dominated the Western Front.

Morane-Saulnier L

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: FRANCE WINGSPAN: 36FT 8IN MAX SPEED: 78MPH

The Morane-Saulnier L, armed with a Lewis Gun, was the first fighter to fire through the propeller, which had protective wedges to deflect those bullets that hit it. Unusually, the plane or variations of it were used by the French Air Force, the Royal Flying Corps, Royal Naval Air Service and the Imperial Russian Air Service and under licence by Germany.

STEEL HELMETS

The days of wearing armour on the battlefield were thought over until soldiers encountered shrapnel

03 In times when warfare was fought hand-to-hand, no knight would go into battle without a helmet that covered his entire head as protection from sword blows. But as close combat ended and camouflage and mobility became more important, cloth headgear was introduced. These gave no protection against World War I's modern artillery weapons, though, and in 1915 France re-evaluated its uniform policy. While on a hospitals tour, Intendant-General August-Louis Adrian, in charge of military supplies for the French government, asked a soldier how he had survived head wounds, and was told he had worn his metal cooking bowl under his cap. Adrian began experimenting with headgear and borrowed from the casque du pompier worn by the Parisian Fire Brigade. The M15 Adrian helmet was introduced in July and was an instant success, but its 0.7mm thickness meant it only protected heads from shrapnel and shell bursts, not bullets.

Flamethrowers had to be used from cover, so were most effective when the trenches were close together

FLAMETHROWER

The flamethrower looked a terrifying weapon, but in reality its bark was worse than its burn

04 The flamethrower was invented in 1900 by Richard Fiedler, in Berlin, although it would be 11 years before one was issued to the German army. The close-quarters fighting of trench warfare increased the need for short-range weapons, and the flamethrower was first used on 26 February 1915 by the German 3rd Guard Pioneer Regiment at Malancourt. Six were used at Ypres, where the trenches were fewer than five yards apart. However, most casualties came from troops running to escape the flames and being shot rather than being caught in the fire, and the ones in use in 1915 only had flammable liquid for two minutes of action. Despite being cumbersome, the Germans used flamethrowers in more than 300 battles during the war.

FLEETS OF FIGHTING AIRCRAFT

From airships (the most famous probably being the German Zeppelin) to fighter biplanes, World War I was the time when aircraft came into their own

As aerial warfare took off, dogfights became more common over the Western front

05 On 21 June 1917, Orville Wright wrote in a letter: "When my brother and I built and flew the first man-carrying flying machine, we thought we were introducing into the world an invention that would make further wars practically impossible… We thought governments would realise the impossibility of winning by surprise attacks." By this, Wright meant that planes would be used for reconnaissance, so any large troop movement would be immediately spotted. Indeed, reconnaissance was an important task throughout the war, but equally important was preventing the enemy from doing so. The French were the first to develop an effective solution. On 1 April 1915, French pilot Roland Garros took to the air in a plane armed with a machine gun that fired through its propeller, and on his first flight he shot down a German observation plane. Purpose-built fighters and bombers were soon being developed by both sides, with dogfights becoming a regular occurrence over European skies. In April 1917, the average lifespan of a British pilot was just 11 days. After the war, Wright wrote: "The aeroplane has made war so terrible that I do not believe any country will again care to start a war."

Vickers FB5

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: BRITAIN
WINGSPAN: 27FT 2IN
MAX SPEED: 70MPH

The Vickers FB5 (Flying Biplane) was the world's first operational fighter aircraft. As the name suggests, it was the fifth iteration of the concept and first flew in action on Christmas Day 1914. Although the plane was used over the Western Front from February 1915, it was considered too slow for purpose and was phased out during the following year.

AIRCRAFT CARRIER

As soon as planes were in the air, new ways of launching them were quickly developed

06 The first Royal Navy aircraft carrier, a ship adapted with a flight deck, was HMS Hermes in 1912. It carried two seaplanes that were launched on trolleys. Two years later, the first attacks were launched from the former Channel steamers Empress, Engadine and Riviera at anchor in Heligoland to bomb the Zeppelin sheds at the naval base of Cuxhaven. That year, the first warship built as an aircraft carrier (although not designed initially as such) was HMS Ark Royal, which was 366 feet long. The hangars below decks could accommodate ten seaplanes. It was sent to the Dardanelles and the first plane flew from it in February 1915. HMS Furious was the first aircraft carrier for the use of wheeled planes, however, planes were unable to return and had to finish their mission at a land base.

TANKS

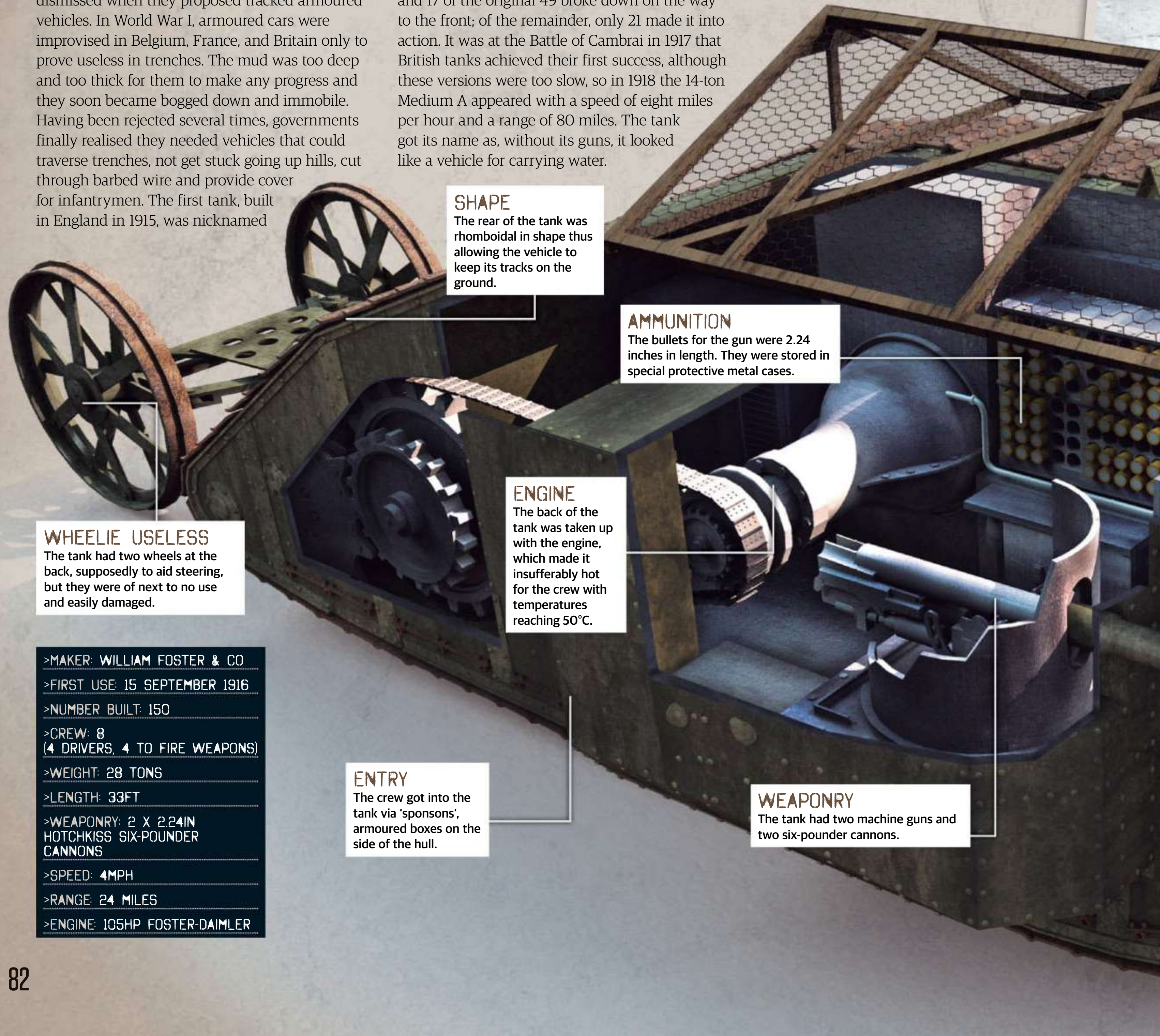
Until World War I, soldiers were used to being confronted by mounted troops on the battlefield. When the first tanks rumbled into action, one German cried: "The Devil is coming!"

07

The advent of the traction engine and automobile made tanks possible. Although the first self-propelled armoured vehicle was built in 1900 in England for the Boer War, engineers in France, Austria-Hungary, Germany and England were dismissed when they proposed tracked armoured vehicles. In World War I, armoured cars were improvised in Belgium, France, and Britain only to prove useless in trenches. The mud was too deep and too thick for them to make any progress and they soon became bogged down and immobile. Having been rejected several times, governments finally realised they needed vehicles that could traverse trenches, not get stuck going up hills, cut through barbed wire and provide cover for infantrymen. The first tank, built in England in 1915, was nicknamed 'Little Willie'. A second iteration, called 'Big Willie' then 'Mother', followed. They first appeared in battle at Flers-Courcelette in 1916 and terrified the Germans. One tank captured a village and another a trench of 300 Germans. What the enemy didn't know, however, was that the first tanks were hopelessly inefficient: the crews were untrained and 17 of the original 49 broke down on the way to the front; of the remainder, only 21 made it into action. It was at the Battle of Cambrai in 1917 that British tanks achieved their first success, although these versions were too slow, so in 1918 the 14-ton Medium A appeared with a speed of eight miles per hour and a range of 80 miles. The tank got its name as, without its guns, it looked like a vehicle for carrying water.

BRITISH MARK I

Pressure from Winston Churchill forced the War Office to produce an armoured bulletproof vehicle; production began in 1916. Not everyone was impressed. Field Marshal Douglas Haig said: "The idea that cavalry will be replaced by these iron coaches is absurd."



SHAPE

The rear of the tank was rhomboidal in shape thus allowing the vehicle to keep its tracks on the ground.

AMMUNITION

The bullets for the gun were 2.24 inches in length. They were stored in special protective metal cases.

ENGINE

The back of the tank was taken up with the engine, which made it insufferably hot for the crew with temperatures reaching 50°C.

WHEELIE USELESS

The tank had two wheels at the back, supposedly to aid steering, but they were of next to no use and easily damaged.

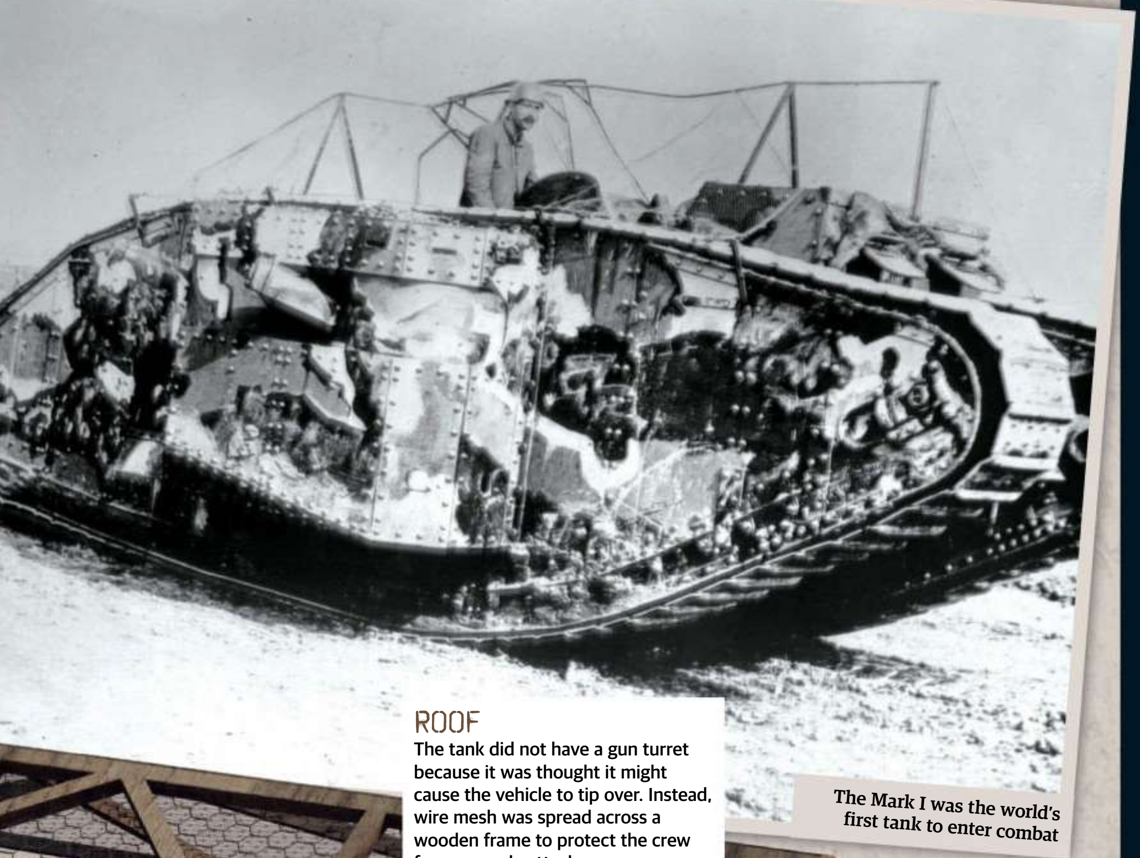
ENTRY

The crew got into the tank via 'sponsons', armoured boxes on the side of the hull.

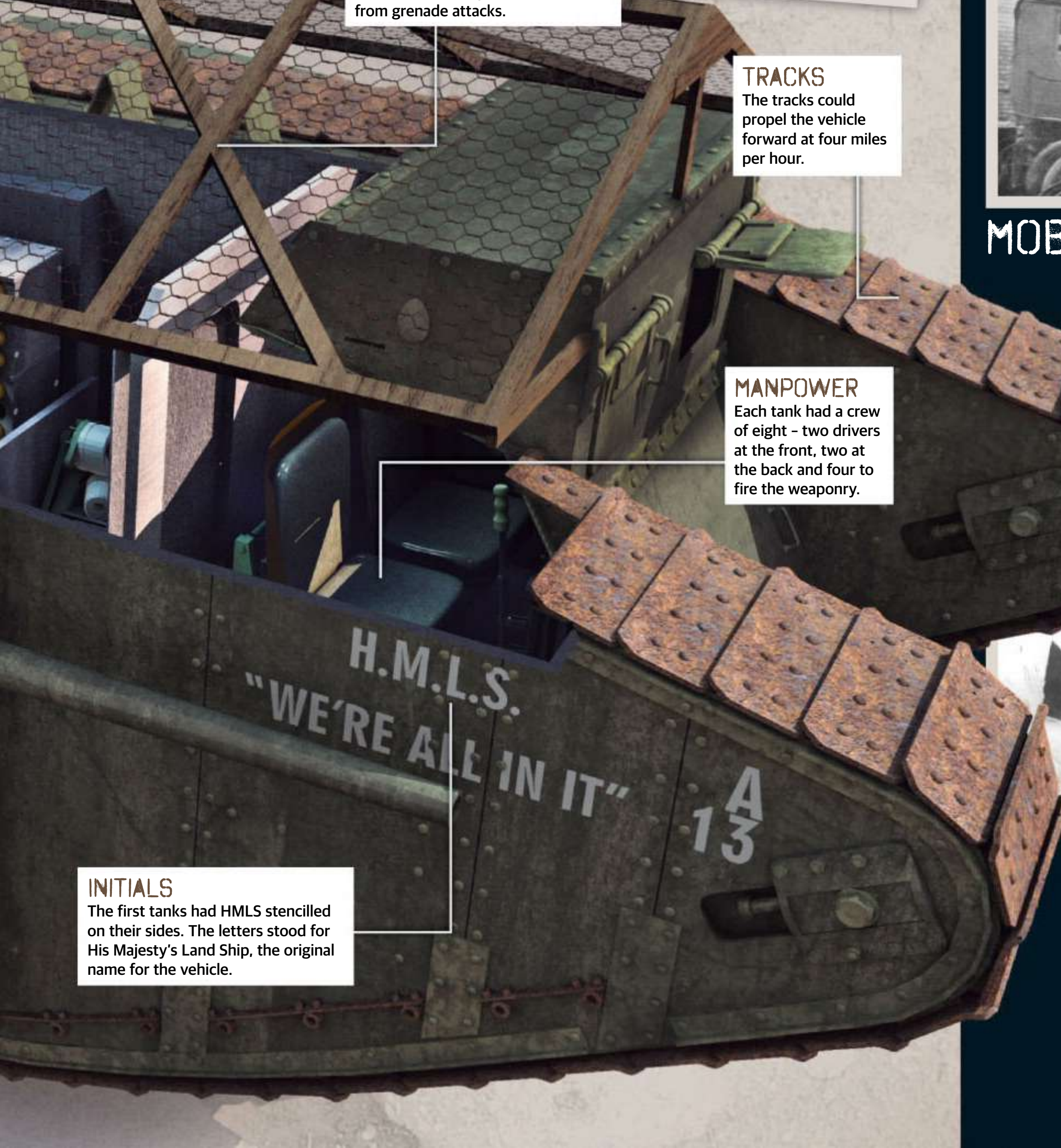
WEAPONRY

The tank had two machine guns and two six-pounder cannons.

>MAKER: WILLIAM FOSTER & CO
>FIRST USE: 15 SEPTEMBER 1916
>NUMBER BUILT: 150
>CREW: 8 (4 DRIVERS, 4 TO FIRE WEAPONS)
>WEIGHT: 28 TONS
>LENGTH: 33FT
>WEAPONRY: 2 X 2.24IN HOTCHKISS SIX-POUNDER CANNONS
>SPEED: 4MPH
>RANGE: 24 MILES
>ENGINE: 105HP FOSTER-DAIMLER



The Mark I was the world's first tank to enter combat

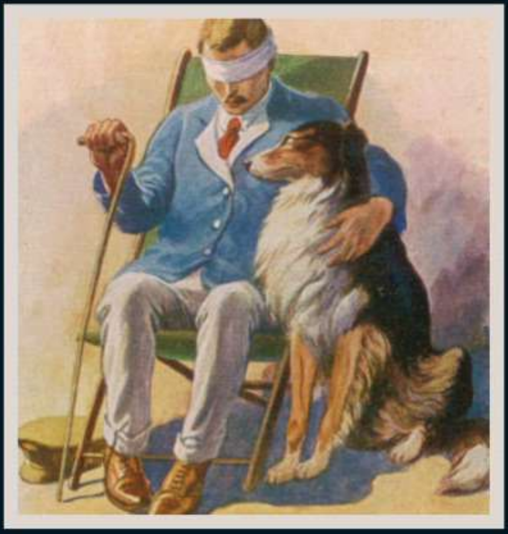


ROOF
The tank did not have a gun turret because it was thought it might cause the vehicle to tip over. Instead, wire mesh was spread across a wooden frame to protect the crew from grenade attacks.

TRACKS
The tracks could propel the vehicle forward at four miles per hour.

MANPOWER
Each tank had a crew of eight – two drivers at the front, two at the back and four to fire the weaponry.

INITIALS
The first tanks had HMLS stencilled on their sides. The letters stood for His Majesty's Land Ship, the original name for the vehicle.



GUIDE DOGS

08 The Austrian War Dog Institute at Oldenburg opened the first guide dog training school in August 1916. Many men had been blinded by mustard gas or as the result of shell shock, and Paul Feyen, a blinded veteran, received the first dog. Within a year, 100 dogs had been trained and presented and 539 dogs were issued by 1919.

MOBILE X-RAYS

09 In 1914, Marie Curie created 'les petites Curies', mobile radiography units allowing X-rays to be taken on or near the battlefield. She started France's first military radiology centre and arranged for 20 mobile X-ray vehicles as well as another 200 X-ray units to be installed at field hospitals. More than 1 million wounded soldiers were treated thanks to her X-ray units.

BLOOD BANKS

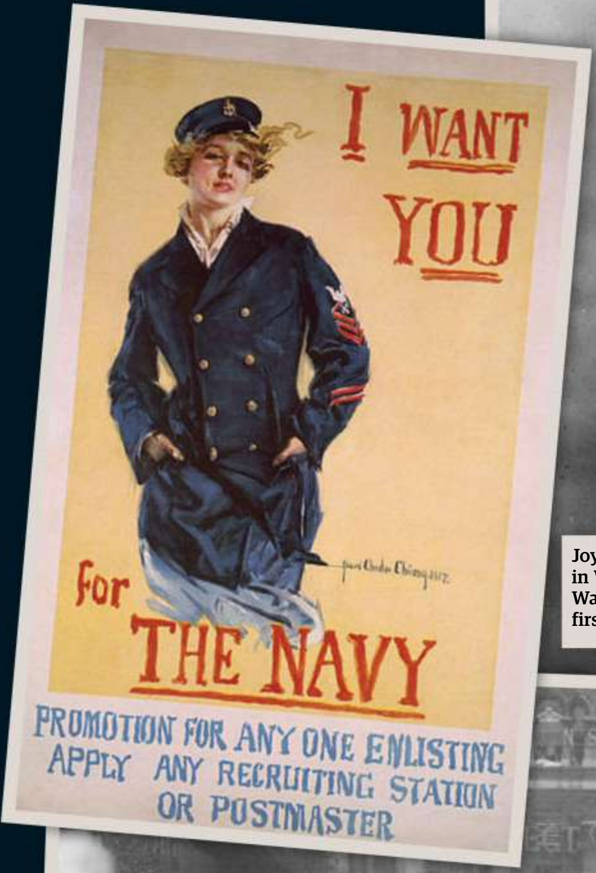
10 The problem facing war medics was preserving blood for more than a few hours. In 1917, Dr Oswald Robertson, an American serving with Canadian forces, conceived the idea of storing blood corpuscles in jars of glucose. They were brought in refrigerated ambulances to the front and kept cool until needed, whereupon a saline solution was added to make them usable.

ENLISTED WOMEN

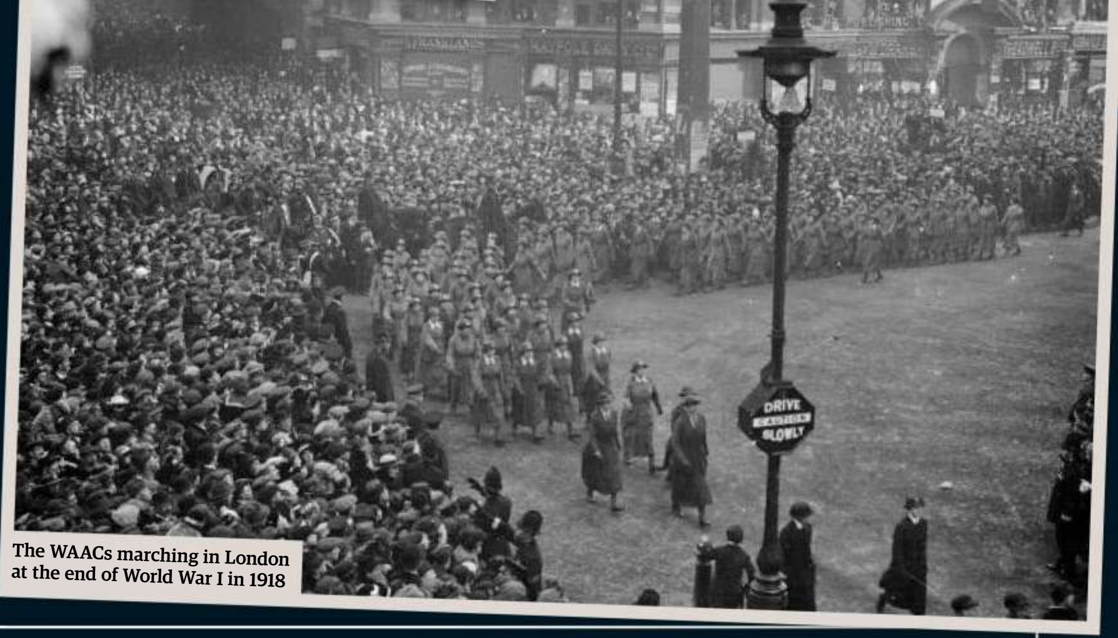
Women did much more than keep the home fires burning. Thousands volunteered to serve

11 As the men went off to fight, the women were left behind. Suffragette Emmeline Pankhurst encouraged women to do more than "nurse soldiers or knit socks." This led to the first government-sponsored organisation, the Women's Forage Corps, followed by the Women's Forestry Corps and the Women's Land Army. And in 1917, the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps was founded. In March, the first 14 WAACS - cooks and waitresses - were sent to the front. Despite their military service, the women were expected to do clerical work, cooking, cleaning and other 'menial' tasks. The corps was disbanded in September 1921.

In the USA, they began introducing Yeoman (F) in the US Naval Reserve during World War I. They were usually called Yeowomen or Yeomanettes, and the first was Loretta Perfectus Walsh. Receiving the same pay as the men, $28.75 a month, the Yeomanettes, like their British equivalents, worked as typists, stenographers, accountants, bookkeepers and telephonists. It was, as in so many other aspects of this war, the technology that allowed the 11,274 recruited Yeomanettes to work. Many were stationed in the nation's capital, although Yeomen (F) served in England, France, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Canal Zone, Guam and the Territory of Hawaii. The first black women to serve in the US Navy were 16 Yeomanettes from some of 'Washington's elite black families'.


I WANT YOU
for THE NAVY
PROMOTION FOR ANY ONE ENLISTING
APPLY ANY RECRUITING STATION OR POSTMASTER

Joy Bright Hancock served in World War I and World War II, becoming one of the first female officers in 1942



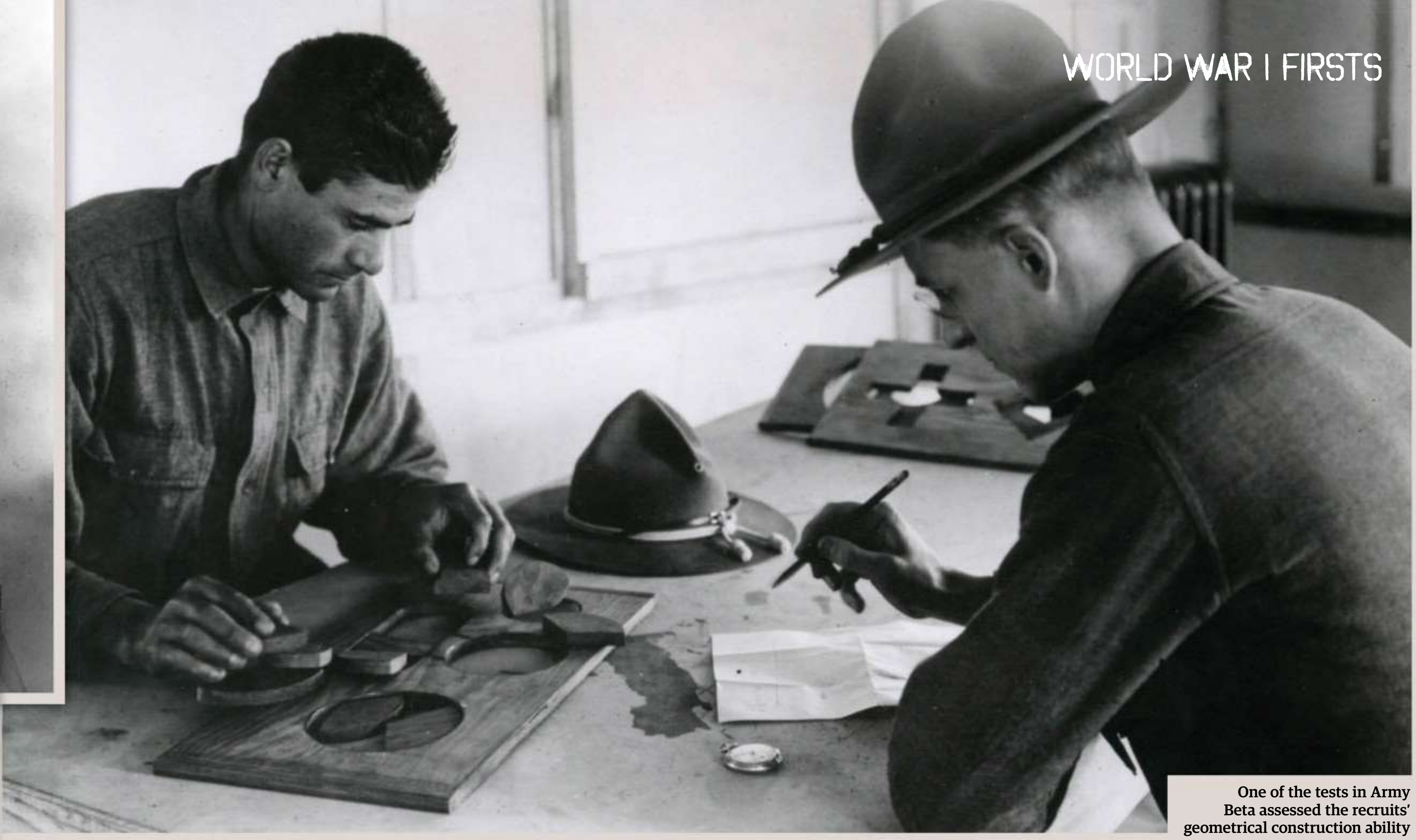
The WAACs marching in London at the end of World War I in 1918

The Big Four: Lloyd George, Italian premier Vittorio Orlando, French prime minister Georges Clemenceau and Woodrow Wilson

PRESIDENTIAL TRIP TO EUROPE

President Woodrow Wilson told Americans his '14 points' would secure post-war peace. He arrived in Europe to see them put in to action

12 With the war over, now came the battle for peace. President and Mrs Wilson arrived in Paris on a sunny 14 December 1918, the first trip to Europe by a serving president. Wilson was annoyed that the Peace Conference was delayed - the Germans and Austrians were in no hurry, the French blasé and Lloyd George awaited the result of the Coupon General Election. During their time in France, the Wilsons were treated to innumerable meetings, lunches and dinners and spent Christmas Day in the freezing cold at Chaumont with the American Expeditionary Force. The next day, the Wilsons set out for England, where they were met by King George and Queen Mary at Charing Cross Station before they were taken to Buckingham Palace. The president was also entertained at No 10, Guildhall and Mansion House before returning to France on 1 January 1919 and then moving on to Italy. Back in Paris, Wilson was impatient that the Peace Conference should start. It opened on 18 January. Five major peace treaties emerged including Versailles and the Covenant of the League of Nations.



One of the tests in Army Beta assessed the recruits' geometrical construction ability

IQ TESTS FOR SOLDIERS

In a bid to avoid a random selection of soldiers as officers or cannon fodder, the USA introduced aptitude tests for their military personnel

13

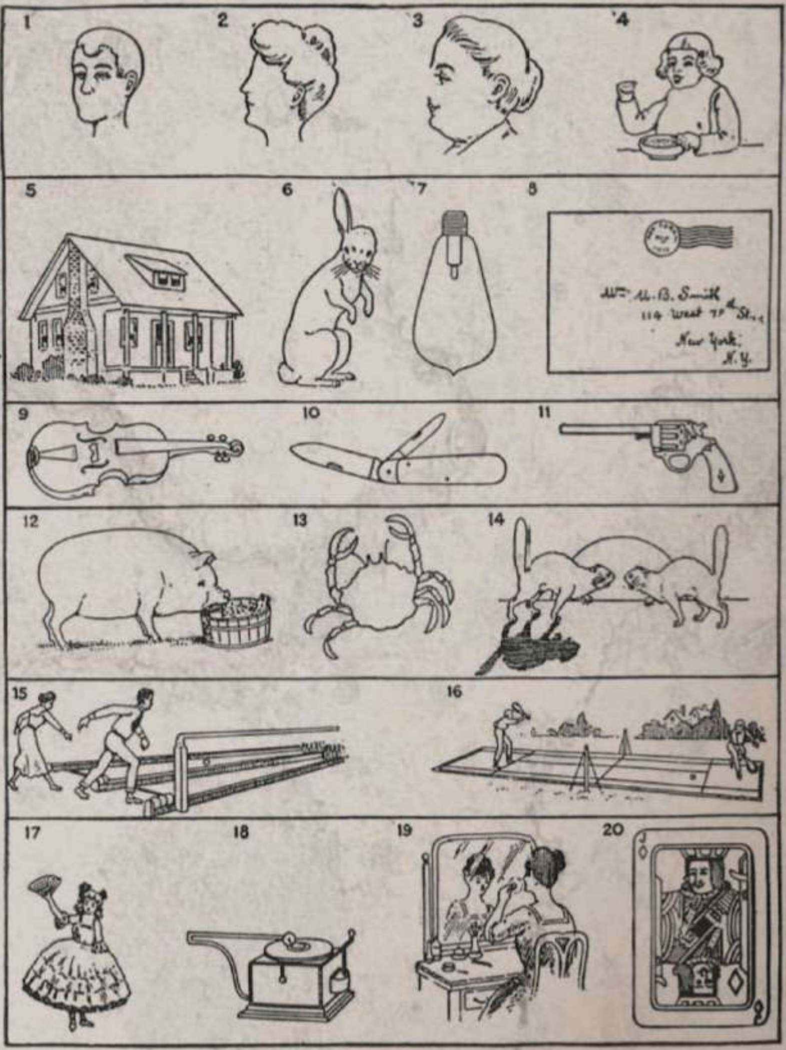
In 1916, Professor Lewis M Terman of Stanford University developed the first test to examine the aptitude of military personnel. More than 170,000 US soldiers took it during the war.

Originally, it comprised two examinations: those who were literate took the Alpha test while any illiterate and non-English-speaking soldiers took the Beta test. The Alpha test measured "verbal ability, numerical ability, ability to follow directions, and knowledge of information." Beta was a non-verbal test and examiners used charts and mime.

The results of both were graded A ('very superior' or potential officer class) to E ('very inferior' resulting in a low rank or even discharge). The Beta results were additionally checked against men in institutions to ensure the soldier being tested was of genuine low intelligence and not a malingerer. Both Alpha and Beta were discontinued after World War I and the results were published in *The Army Report* in 1921.

THE ARMY BETA TEST

Illiterate, unschooled and non-English-speaking recruits were given this test to complete. Would you have passed? Can you tell what's missing from each image?



© Alamy, Corbis, Alex Pang, Sol 90 Images

Answers: 1) Mouth; 2) Eye; 3) Nose; 4) Hand; 5) Chimney; 6) Ear; 7) Filament; 8) Return address; 9) Strings; 10) Corkscrew 11) Trigger; 12) Tail; 13) Claw; 14) Shadow; 15) Ball; 16) Net; 17) Arm; 18) Speaker; 19) Arm in mirror; 20) Diamond

REVIEWS

All About History on the books, TV shows and films causing a stir in the history world

BIZARRE ENGLAND

Mad about the British

Author David Long **Publisher** Michael O'Mara Books Limited **Price** £9.99 **Released** Out now

There are quite a few things that the British are renowned for: cups of tea, bad teeth, constantly apologising – and for being that little bit… eccentric. David Long, the author of *Bizarre England*, is a writer and journalist with a real passion for documenting the quirkier side of society through the years gone by. From architecture and aristocracy to sports and secrets, Long delves into the depths of British history to shed some light on the more unique aspects of our colourful past.

It's actually a really fun read, brimming with interesting and amusing anecdotes from years gone by. Rather than following a conventional chronological organisation, Long has split the book into 18 separate chapters each covering a different topic, ranging from the natural world to inventions, transportation and education. Each fact in the book is concise, interesting and memorable – you will find yourself blurting out these little-known anecdotes at any given opportunity.

Of particular amusement is a double-page spread in the chapter entitled 'Sporting England', devoted to quotes of now-retired motorsport commentator Murray Walker. Including such classics as: "Excuse me while I interrupt myself," and "the lead car is absolutely unique except for the one behind it, which is identical," it's impossible to hold back a chuckle.

In fact, this humorous tone is characteristic of the rest of the book, as Long injects his own dry wit into almost every fact. Very much a labour of love for Long, his passion is absolutely tangible throughout the book, and the humour is totally dry and typically British.

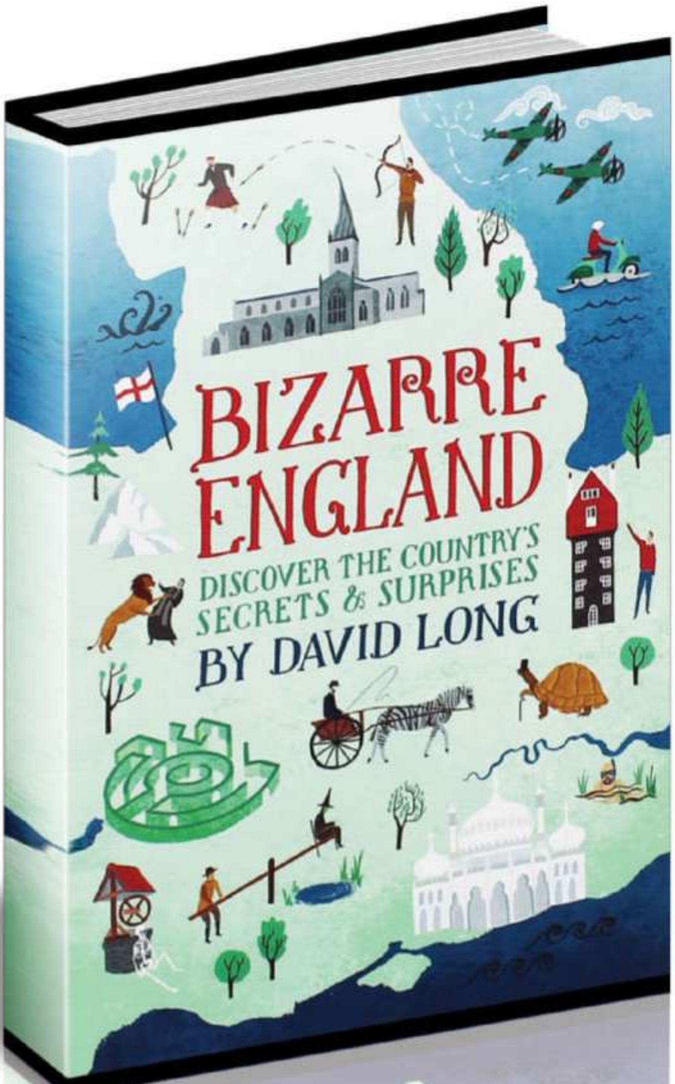
At points the book feels more like a pet project than a published work. It is peppered with Long's personality – in particular, a section in 'Visitor's England' entitled Private Parts (predictably listing rude town names, such as Scratchy Bottom in Dorset and Brown Willy in Cornwall) channels a rather endearing schoolboy humour.

Joking aside, there are a few more serious facts throughout the book, including a chapter entitled 'Secret England', which reveals some of the best-kept mysteries about Britain, including vast underground tunnels and a Parcelforce depot in Kent capable of withstanding an atomic bomb.

For such a fascinating book, however, it's a shame that there are no proper illustrations to accompany any of the more visual facts. Yes, there are wonderful little illustrations at the start of each chapter, but it would have been a welcome addition to actually see some of the quirkier facts pin-pointed on a map, or to see elements that Long describes, such as the 'House in the Sea' in Newquay.

Yet, for its lack of visual reference, *Bizarre England* is a really wonderful read. In a world where we often take everything for granted around us, Long provides a wonderfully fascinating book that awakens your childlike curiosity and keeps you turning page after page.

Philippa Grafton



"Long delves into the depths of British history to shed some light on the more unique aspects of our colourful past"

GERMANY'S SECRET MASTERPLAN

What would Hitler have done?

Author Chris McNab **Publisher** Casemate Publishing **Price** £19.99 **Released** Out now

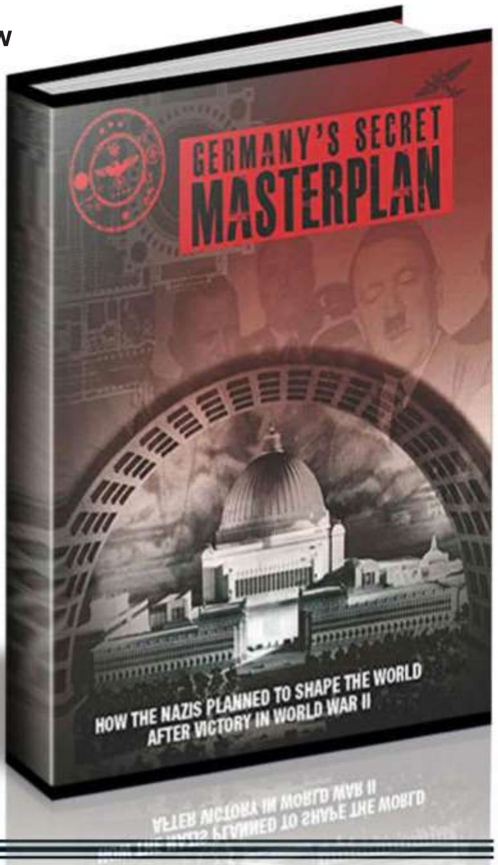
While Chris McNab's take on Hitler's plans to mould the world in his own ideological choosing hardly runs with the subject in the way Robert Harris's classic fiction *Fatherland* does, for example, it hints in a tantalising fashion at what might have been.

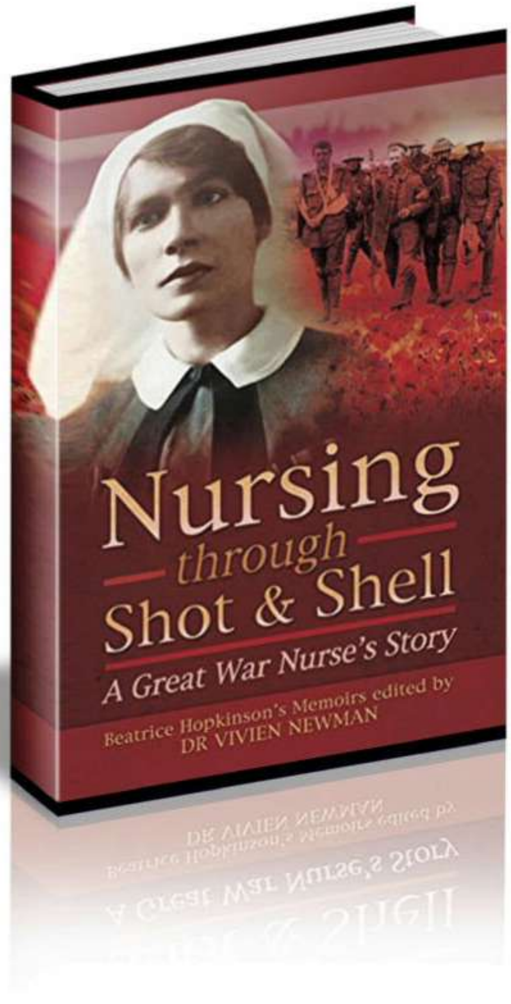
Of course, being grounded in historical fact and backed up by maps and illustrations from the era of the Third Reich does give *Germany's Secret Masterplan* more license to speculate, at least a little bit. McNab tackles some of the more obvious questions that anyone curious about Nazi Germany's victory plans might ask (and by 'anyone', we mean everyone), such as 'lebensraum' and how Europe - indeed, the world - would have been divvied up by the Axis nations.

What kind of racial order would have been established and how the leadership structure would have worked in a peace-time Nazi State are also discussed. But there are gems that both history buffs and novices would appreciate, like Hitler's plan to create wholesome, Butlin's-type holiday camps for his master race, as well as a Ford-inspired finance plan for any family that wanted to buy a Volkswagen car: a project that was in its infancy, incidentally, before the inevitable outbreak of World War II turned all the automobile factories into war machines and diddled tens of thousands of German folk out of their money.

Forsaking photos for arguably more insightful blueprints, maps and charts, *Germany's Secret Masterplan* makes a great reference to any history project and indeed, a read that is as surprisingly clear and easy as it is thought provoking.

Ben Biggs


GERMANY'S SECRET MASTERPLAN
HOW THE NAZIS PLANNED TO SHAPE THE WORLD AFTER VICTORY IN WORLD WAR II


Nursing through Shot & Shell
A Great War Nurse's Story
Beatrice Hopkinson's Memoirs edited by
DR VIVIEN NEWMAN

NURSING THROUGH SHOT AND SHELL: A GREAT WAR NURSE'S STORY

At the heart of the World War I

Authors Christine Smyth, Dr Vivien Newman **Publisher** Pen & Sword
Price £19.99 **Released** Out now

Split into a brief overview of the role of British nurses in World War I, and the diary entries of one of them, Beatrice, *Through Shot And Shell* provides valuable insight into the lives of the women at the heart of the war.

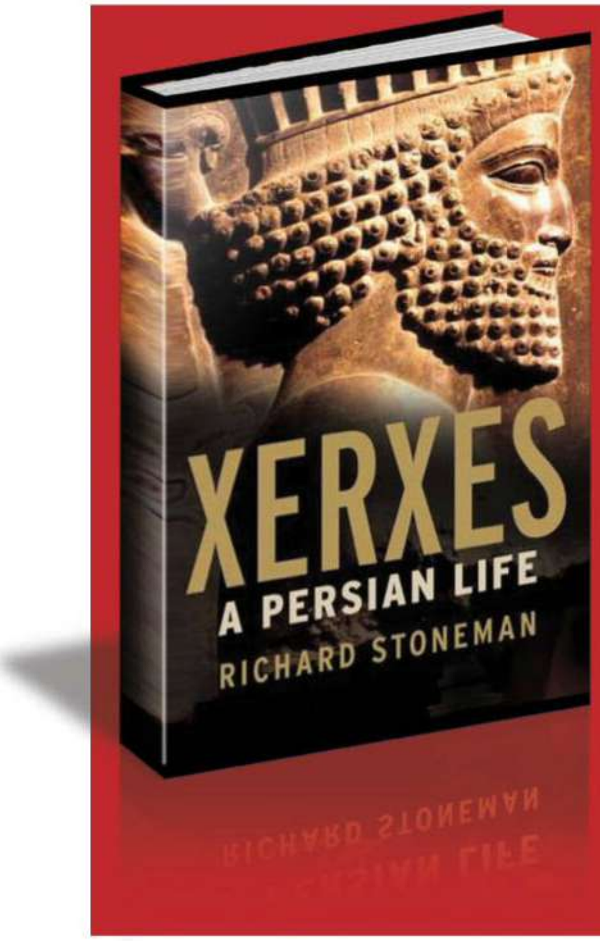
For all that the first section does provide a much-needed context of severity to Beatrice's more spirited account, the diaries are the more fascinating half of the book, as she writes with an unassuming warmth. Clearly sensing the need to keep up morale, the diaries do write briefly and factually about the casualties, while including several aspects of daily life not often discussed, especially from this point of view.

It is curious, for example, to read about donuts and concerts, considering the context, but that is exactly the kind of view that is necessary to give us a fuller picture of the events for all involved. The further we get from a major historical event, the more we seem to invent an easy narrative that fits, but the reality is more inspiring in its honesty than in the myths that evolve.

It is books such as this that help in grounding the events with real people, real emotions, real situations, and it is vital to remember that and try to keep from fictionalising the way the war actually played out for those involved.

Beatrice's diary entries are so engaging, you can almost hear them being read aloud, as if you're being spoken to personally. The fierce determination to find the cheerful side of events, in camaraderie, sunshine, and the occasional sweet treat, makes sentences like "the wards were very busy, as we had received a lot of gassed patients" hit with such an impact that it becomes more than one nurse's account, but a sharp dose of insight into the day-to-day life of those so close to the front.

Rebecca Richards



XERXES: A PERSIAN LIFE

The story behind one of the ancient world's most controversial monarchs

Author Richard Stoneman **Publisher** Yale **Price** £25 **Released** August 2015

The Persians were a fascinating dynasty, ruling over a huge part of Asia and Europe. One of Persia's most famous kings was Xerxes, who ruled the empire from 486 BCE-465 BCE. His reign was full of drama, intrigue, highs and lows, and thus should have made for a riveting read.

Sadly, Richard Stoneman fails to bring this tortured soul to life in this drab, heavy-going book. Stoneman attempts to take us on a journey through the entirety of the Persian empire of the early 5th century BCE, and that is his first pitfall. He fires endless names and dates at the reader, making it difficult to remember who is who by the end of a chapter. He conscientiously explains when two accounts use different names for people, but that simply confuses the issue further. Also, Xerxes isn't mentioned for vast swathes of the book, so Stoneman may have been better to have written a more tightly focused account with rich detail, rather than flying over a massive quantity of information.

The writing itself is fairly uninspired. Stoneman fails to build up any kind of story, instead choosing just to list events, describe palaces and collate the research of others, even bizarrely quoting lines from operas and plays.

One highlight of the book is the description of Xerxes' campaign in Greece and the battle of Thermopylae. Here, Stoneman finally brings some colour into the book, describing the chain of events excellently. Unfortunately, it may have come too late for many readers.

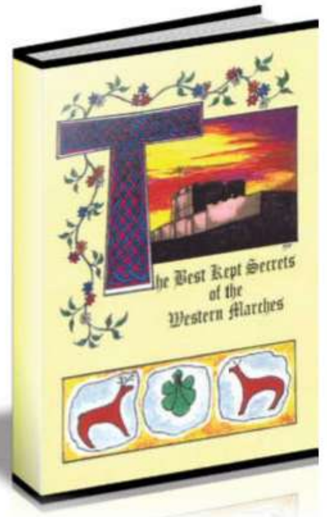
This is clearly a labour of love and could prove interesting to Persian scholars, but the casual reader is unlikely to come out of this knowing much more about Xerxes, but knowing a lot more about how not to engage an audience.

Jamie Frier

THE BEST KEPT SECRETS OF THE WESTERN MARCHES

A definitive analysis of Carlisle Castle's Medieval graffiti

Author HG Wills **Publisher** Arthur H Stockwell Ltd **Price** £5.95 **Released** Out now



The so-called "prisoners' carvings" on the interior walls of Carlisle Castle in Cumbria have been largely ignored by historians, but these cartoon-like depictions are almost unique in their form. Unlike nearly all existing examples of Medieval stonemasonry, many of these carvings are the work of illiterate, unskilled commoners, and offer a glimpse into the mind of the ordinary folk of the 12th to 16th centuries. And contrary to popular belief that they were carved by the castle's prisoners, a study carried out in 2011 found that in fact they are the work of bored soldiers.

Now, a new book by HG Wills is able to provide us with a definitive analysis. Part One offers a succinct yet entertaining history of the Anglo-Scottish borders and the origins of Carlisle Castle. Wills succeeds in covering 600 years in just over 30 pages without it feeling rushed, and his addition of wacky and amusing anecdotes brings colour to what could have been a very dry chapter. The hand-drawn maps and illustrations here and throughout the book do suffer from poor readability at times, but they are, quite frankly, delightful.

Parts Two and Three go on to explain each of the several hundred carvings. Here, the extent of Wills' research is revealed, particularly with his well-substantiated theories surrounding the more symbolically ambiguous scenes. However, it also becomes clear that this is essentially a guidebook, or one for academics looking to bolster their knowledge of the period and its art; it is not a book for the casual historian seeking a light-hearted read.

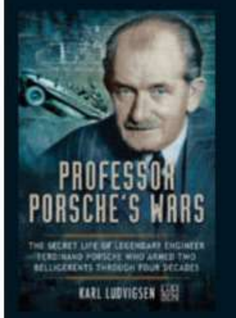
The Best Kept Secrets Of The Western Marches provides an analysis that is long overdue, and is a fine example of detective work, but a visit to the castle is required in order to fully benefit from it.

Alicea Francis

HISTORY of WAR RECOMMENDS...

Professor Porsche's Wars

Author: Karl Ludvigsen **Price:** £30
Publisher: Pen & Sword



It's a favourite piece of Nazi trivia that Hugo Boss designed the neat, austere uniforms of the Wehrmacht. However, it's less known that many of the Third Reich's military machines were designed by Ferdinand Porsche, founder of the famous sports car brand that now supplies millionaires' garages the world over. In his book, Karl Ludvigsen explores Porsche's career and his work with the military, from his early years with Austro Daimler to becoming one of Nazi Germany's most trusted engineers.

MAIDS, WIVES, WIDOWS

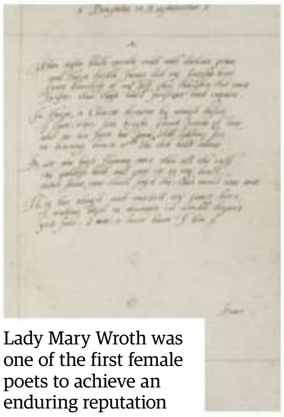
Explore what the early modern world was like for women

Author Sara Read **Publisher** Pen and Swords Books Ltd
Price £19.99 **Released** Out now

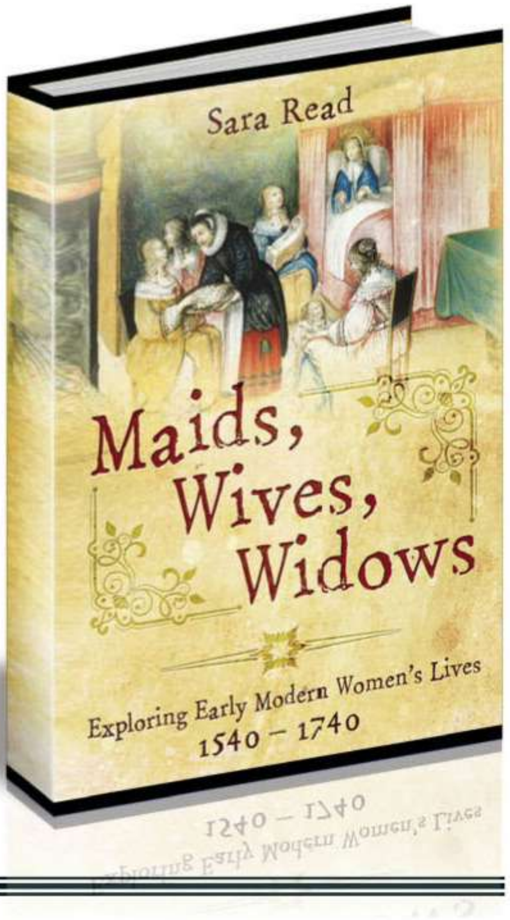
Giving what feels like an honest insight into the lives of early modern women, without being patronising or opinionated, Read manages to engage and interest in *Maids, Wives And Widows*. As she delves into the depths of women's existence in all areas of life, from being a mother to being a working woman, Read keeps it neutral, just as an author whose aim is to inform should. The whole book is well navigable, enabling the reader to dip in and out of it easily if they so wish. No chapter is too long and drawn out, yet Read goes into depth in the relevant areas, making the text one that could easily be used as an educational tool.

The whole book is loaded with factual nuggets that could inform even the most knowledgeable reader. The role of women in the early modern period holds numerous stereotypes, but factually many of these are broken by Read. Women may have typically led the cooking and household duties instead of their husbands, but they also dabbled in politics and literature, as Read discusses the likes of Isabella Whitney and Lady Mary Wroth, who broke convention by producing poetry and prose. Many females also pursued careers, completing apprenticeships to become midwives and nursery nurses, to name just two forms of employment on offer. Read also goes into detail about an early modern female's personal life and the various outlooks that society had on such, discussing pregnancy, for example. No stone is left unturned throughout the book and Read's work is most certainly a useful and accurate reference point to explore the female position in the period.

Siobhan Maguire



Lady Mary Wroth was one of the first female poets to achieve an enduring reputation



STRATEGO WATERLOO EDITION

Commemorate this historic battle from your living room

Publisher Jumbo games **Price** £39.99 **Released** Out now

Waterloo was described by Wellington as "the nearest-run thing you ever saw in your life," and you'll probably agree once you play this game. *Stratego Waterloo* lets you pick your side - French or allied - and go to battle against your friends.

The object of the game is to break your opponent's line of retreat by using the pieces at your disposal. Cavalry, artillery and infantry pieces all have different qualities, and deciding when to attack, call in reserves or advance can mean the difference between victory and defeat.

Designed for two players, *Stratego Waterloo* is sure to delight any fan of Napoleonic history. There is an abundance of nods to the real events - with a clock counting down the arrival of Prussian reinforcements, the addition of mud and hill tiles and even the initial allocation of pieces - the allies set up their lines first, meaning the French can see where regiments are placed and counter accordingly. Great attention to detail has been paid to ensure that this game is as accurate as possible to the actual battle, which adds another exciting layer of realism to the gameplay.

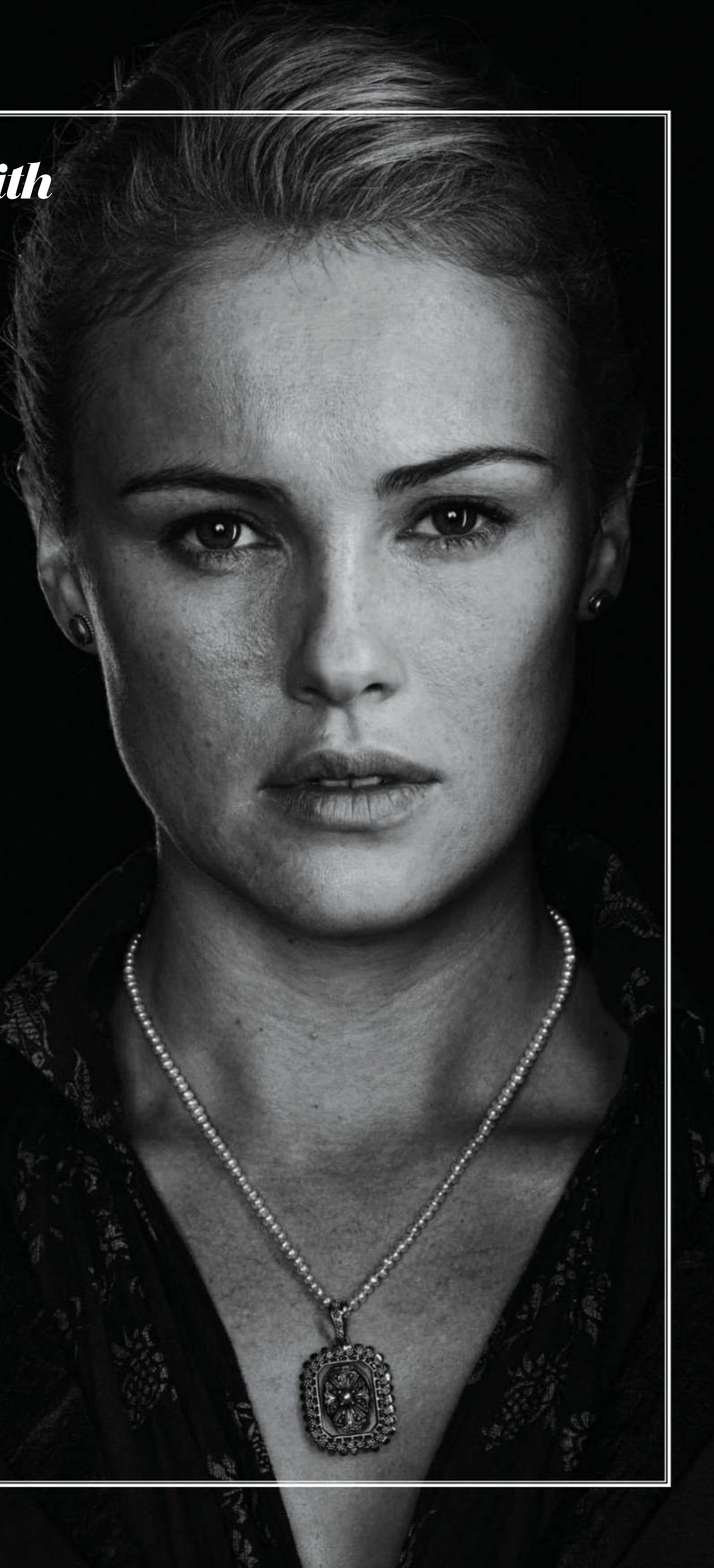
For strategy game beginners, the rules can initially be a little heavy to understand. However, *Stratego Waterloo* has three different modes of play - basic, standard and expert - to give you more options as you become more confident with the rules. For this reason, it also has fantastic replay value; there are numerous different ways to play the game and no one side has any great advantage over the other. The addition of the buildings of La Haye Sainte and Hougoumont as well as the hill of Mont St Jean are a great way to shake things up and add new dimensions to the game.

Stratego Waterloo isn't really intended for the casual gamer, it requires thought, planning and attention to get the most out of it. However, once you have grasped the basics, it's an immensely enjoyable and mentally stimulating way to spend an afternoon.

Frances White

Stratego
Waterloo
Waterloo 200 years
Stratego

Rewrite history with *Stratego Waterloo*



Reliving history with

HANNAH NEW

THE STAR OF THE EPIC NEW PIRATE DRAMA BLACK SAILS TELLS US WHAT MAKES THIS SHOW DIFFERENT FROM THE REST

SET: 1715, NEW PROVIDENCE, THE BAHAMAS

What can we expect from *Black Sails*?
Black Sails is a show that takes the real historical aspects of piracy and mixes them in with *Treasure Island*. It's different to any other representation of piracy in that it portrays it in a very gritty, real and brutal manner. It does away with a lot of clichés and focuses on the fact that real people had to survive and create a community for themselves in a place that was extremely violent and dangerous. It's a political drama on the high seas.

What role does your character, Eleanor Guthrie, play?
Eleanor controls the island economically and politically. She's inherited this business and the pirates really depend on her, begrudgingly a lot of the time, because she's the one who is going to make sure they have enough supplies to hunt their prizes. She's the one whose favour they have to vie for. For me, it's a really amazing opportunity to play a woman who can hold her own in a room full of pirates and tell them where to stick it.

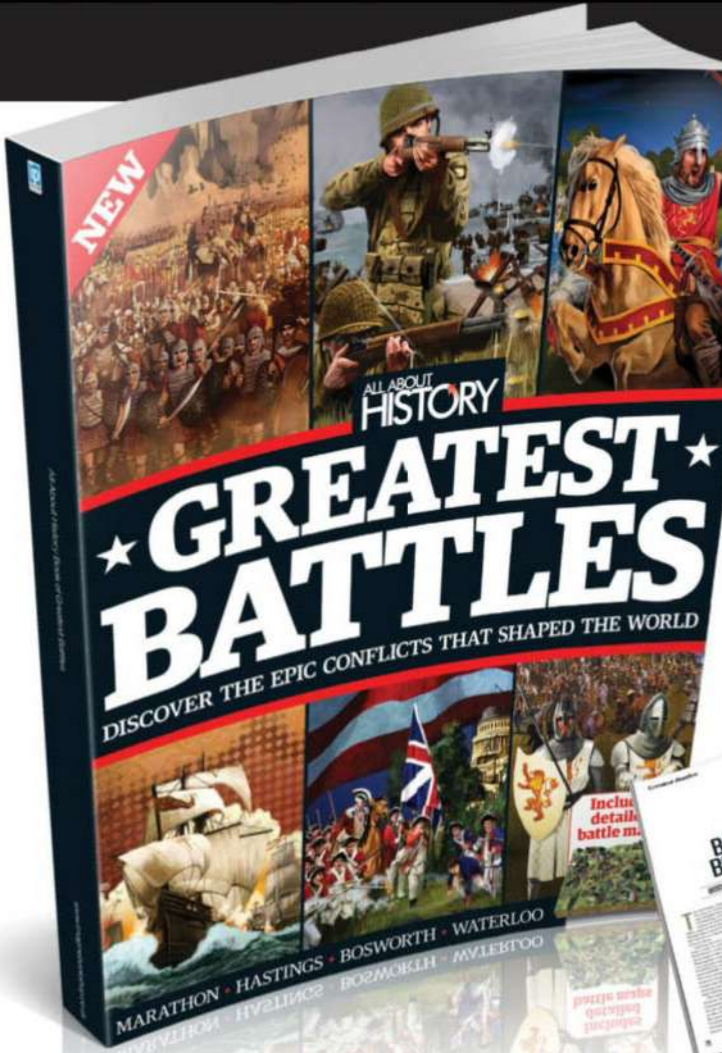
So she's challenging some gender stereotypes of the era?
You can always have the damsel in distress or the wench, and that seems to be the standard representation of women in piracy, but women had to play a role and it's never really been represented. There were women in London bars who basically controlled everything pirates and sailors needed, from brothels to supplies to actually trading. We talked about the idea that women would perhaps play that role in the Caribbean.

There are quite a few real historical figures in the show, was Eleanor was based on anyone in particular?
No, but I did some research to find women who could inspire me. I came across people like Grace O'Malley, an Irish pirate in Elizabethan times. You have these larger-than-life characters who have broken the mould but haven't been as infamous as some of the males. Crews would go off to fight and it was mainly women left to run things. That's something that has always been neglected – the island life and the fact that these men have to come back to a functioning society.

***H*ow much of the show is fact and how much is fiction?**
There's so much about piracy that's become mythological. We've tried to tie in key historical figures such as Ned Lowe, Charles Vane and Calico Jack and intertwine them in this story. The media in London created these absolute monsters but we tried to divert away from the really fantastical stories and delve into the brutal survival stories and the real ships that were hunted.

Black Sails is on every Tuesday at 10pm on HISTORY

From the makers of ALL ABOUT HISTORY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GREATEST BATTLES
DISCOVER THE EPIC CONFLICTS THAT SHAPED THE WORLD
MARATHON · HASTINGS · BOSWORTH · WATERLOO

★GREATEST★ BATTLES

War has been the chosen course of resolution for nations throughout history, from before the invasion at Marathon in 490 BCE, to the Falklands War in 1982 and beyond. In this book, learn about some of the greatest documented battles in history.

BATTLE OF BOSWORTH
5 GREATEST LAST STANDS
BATTLE OF LITTLE BIGHORN

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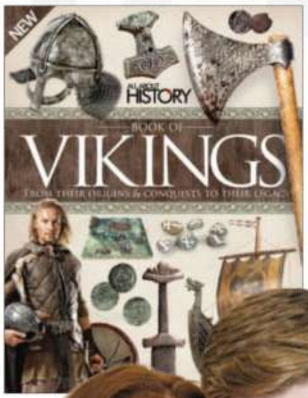
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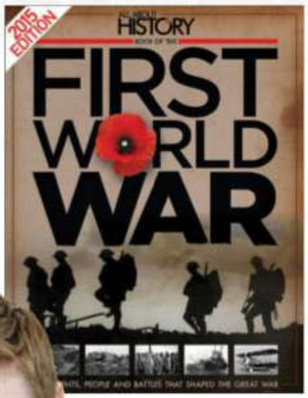
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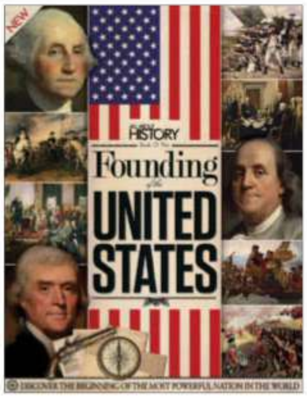
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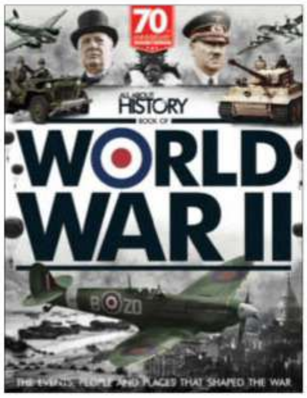
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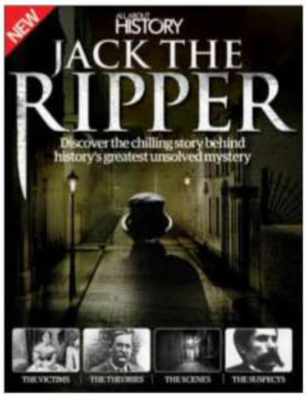
WORLD WAR II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HISTORY ANSWERS

Send your questions to **questions@historyanswers.co.uk**

The Ray Miller Orchestra, the first jazz band to perform at the White House in 1924

LOUIS ARMSTRONG

Nationality: American
Born-died: 1901-71

Brief Bio

Louis Armstrong's unmistakable gravelly voice, creative instrumental solos and charismatic performances helped him escape the poverty of his childhood and become a superstar. His impact on American music – not just jazz – was so profound that Armstrong is listed in *Time* magazine's '20 most influential Americans of all time'.

Why was jazz music so important in the 1920s?

Nicky Owen, Cheam

Jazz music emerged at the turn of the 20th century in the melting pot of New Orleans, but by the 1920s its influence had spread across the country as far as Chicago and New York. The popularity of jazz music helped somewhat to change attitudes towards African Americans and women in the United States.

As more African Americans moved away from the South and into the northern cities looking for work, they brought their musical influences with them. Jazz evolved from ragtime, marches and the blues and became a kind of cultural intermediary, as its popularity helped to bring people of different races together.

Many young people were fans of this exciting new music and it became a symbol of rebellion against tradition. With its upbeat tempo and unusual syncopated rhythms, it was completely different to the music their parents listened to.

Jazz also led to the development of dances such as the Charleston, which older generations saw as risqué compared to the conservative waltzes they were used to.

Young women in particular saw jazz clubs as places where they could escape convention and behave how they wanted to. Due to prohibition at the time, many jazz bands performed in speakeasies, so women could drink, dance, smoke and be more promiscuous.

This day in history 23 July

1148

Crusaders reach Darayya
Crusaders on their way to attack Damascus prepare for battle in the nearby area of Darayya. Their attempts to take the city fail and the Second Crusade is abandoned soon after.

1632

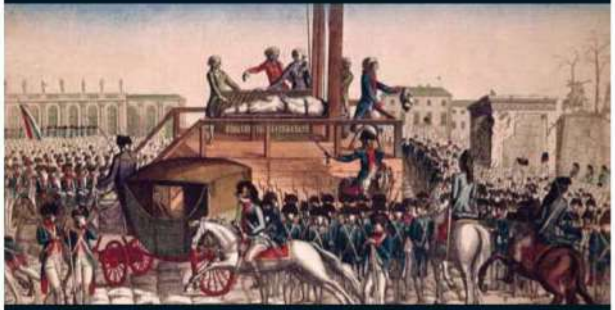
Leave la France
About 300 colonists leave Dieppe to travel to New France in North America. At its peak, New France stretched from Newfoundland to the Rocky Mountains, and from Hudson Bay to the Gulf of Mexico.

1829

Typographer invented
With the aim of speeding up correspondence, American inventor William Austin Burt patents his typographer machine, a precursor to the typewriter. Unfortunately, the machine is rather slow and does not sell well.

1903

Ford's first sale
The Ford Motor Company sells its first car, the Model A, to a dentist in Chicago. Henry Ford later revolutionises the motorcar-manufacturing process with the moving assembly line to produce the famous Model T.



There was no class divide when it came to the guillotine. It was used to execute King Louis XVI (illustrated here) and Marie Antoinette

Why did France keep using the guillotine?

Justine Hatten, Scarborough

The guillotine continued to be used as the main method for execution until capital punishment in France was abolished in 1981. The efficient decapitation device was originally introduced to France near the end of the 18th century, and was famously used for thousands of executions during the French Revolution.

The French government continued to use the guillotine throughout the 19th and 20th centuries because it was seen as a more humane form of execution. Death was more or less instantaneous, which was not always the case for beheadings by axe or sword, or executions via hanging or firing squad.

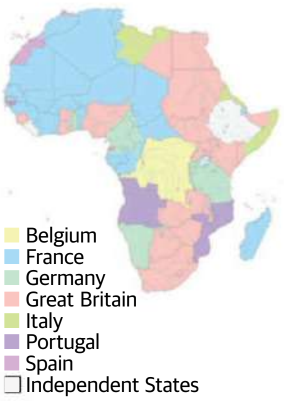
What was the 'scramble for Africa'?

Brynn Abbey, Tywyn

The scramble for Africa was a phrase used to describe the rapid conquest of the African continent by European nations at the end of the 19th century. Before the scramble began, European colonies in Africa were limited to the coastal regions, taking up about ten per cent of the continent. However, once explorers had ventured into Africa's uncharted interior and discovered the wealth of its natural resources, each European power wanted to stake their claim to this valuable land.

In 1884, a conference was held in Berlin for European leaders to agree on Africa's future. On the surface, the intention of the agreement was to bring an end to slavery, but each colonial power had more strategic and selfish aims: to expand their sphere of influence on the continent. By 1914, nearly 90 per cent of Africa was under European control. The only independent countries were Liberia and Ethiopia.

Fuelled by rivalry, European colonial powers took control of almost the entire continent in less than 50 years.



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Great piece of info about the Spanish Inquisition **@AboutHistoryMag** #SpanishInquisition
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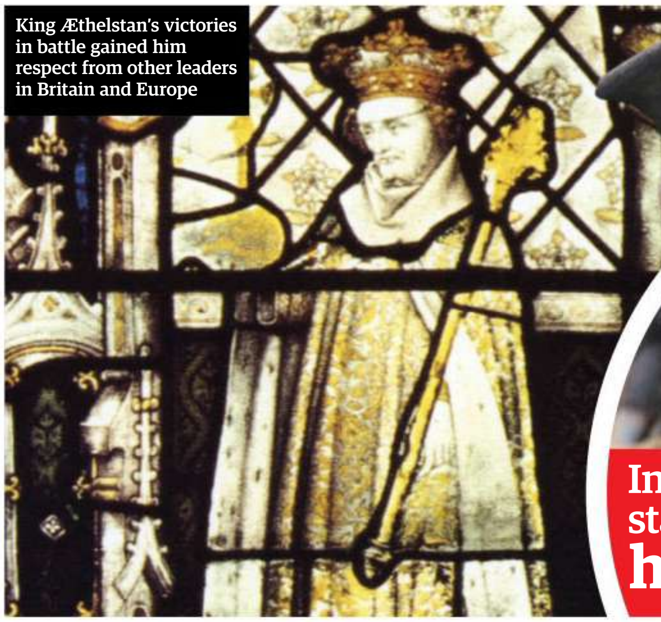
Who was the first king of England?

Amanda Watts, Isle of Man

The first monarch to rule a unified England was King Æthelstan. In the 9th century, England was roughly divided between Anglo-Saxons in the south west and Danish Vikings in the north east. After years of warfare with the Danes, Æthelstan's father Edward had conquered most of the country, but York remained a Viking kingdom. After Æthelstan was crowned king of the Anglo-Saxons, he successfully invaded York and become the first king of all England in 927.



King Æthelstan's victories in battle gained him respect from other leaders in Britain and Europe

In 1859, the death of a pig almost started a war. Find out why at...
historyanswers.co.uk

1929

Mussolini censors Italian
The National Fascist Party of Italy bans the use of dialects and non-Italian words. In an effort to keep the Italian language 'pure', all foreign words are replaced or Italianised.

1952

Egyptian revolution begins
A group of army officers led by Muhammad Naguib and Gamal Abdel Nasser overthrow King Faruq and seize control of the government. The revolution's success inspires waves of similar uprisings in other Arab and African countries.

1986

A Royal wedding
The queen's son, Prince Andrew, marries Sarah Ferguson at Westminster Abbey. Thousands of spectators line the streets of London, and about half a billion people around the world watch the television broadcast.

1995

Hale-Bopp discovered
The 'Great Comet of 1997' Hale-Bopp is discovered by American astronomers Alan Hale and Thomas Bopp. Two years later it passes by Earth and remains visible in the night sky for 18 months.

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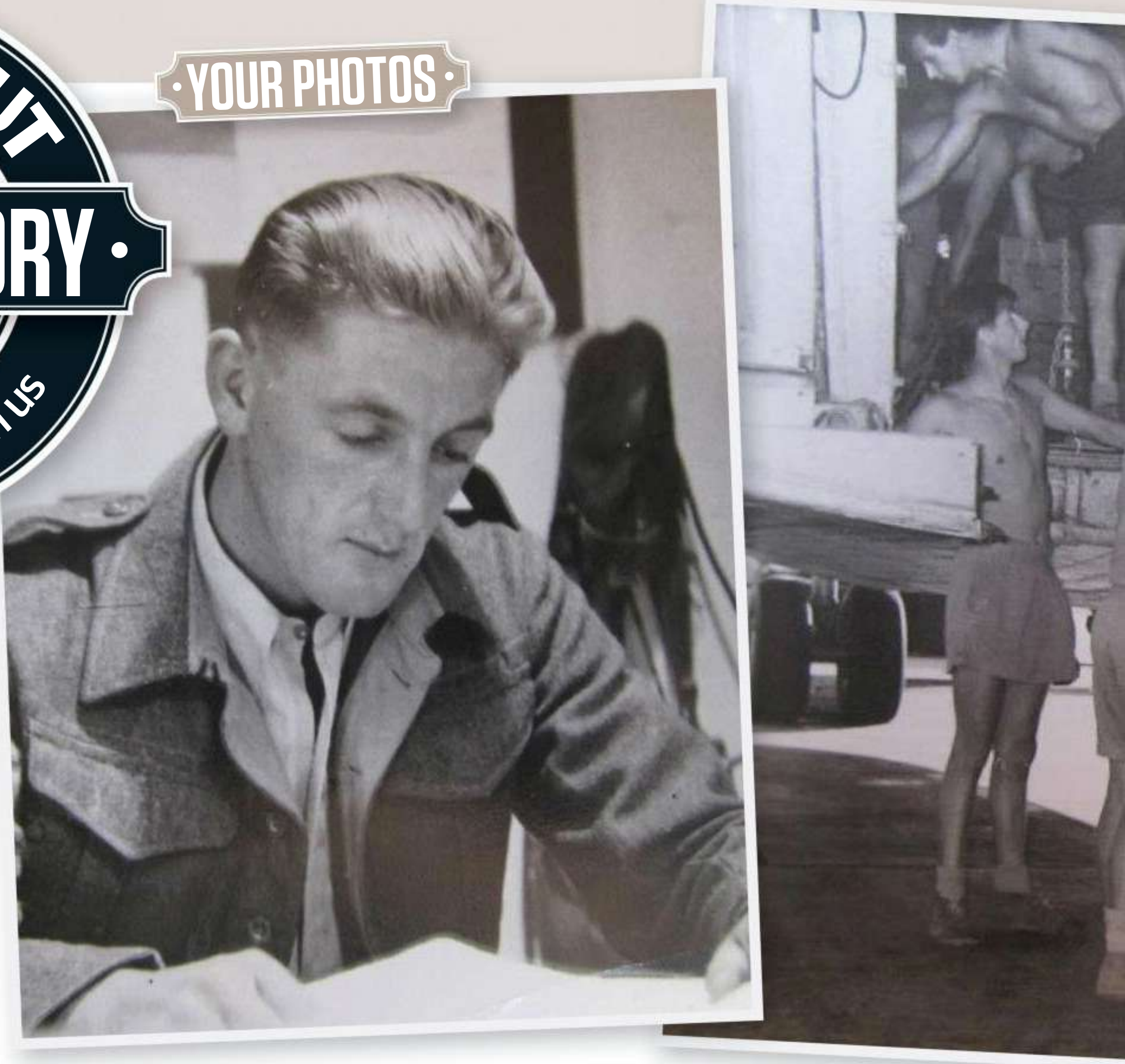

When Harry met Renée

Christy Millar

My granddad Harry Marshall was born on 25 June 1921 in Cliviger, a parish in the Borough of Burnley, Lancashire. He joined the RAF in 1938, just a year before war broke out. Although he was too young, he lied about his age to get in. He was sent to RAF Halton for training and qualified in the dual trades of 'airframes' and 'engines'. Harry was initially an aircraftman and began his career inspecting plane engines. His first posting was overseas to RAF Kumalo in Bulawayo, Rhodesia, East Africa. It was the first time he had travelled outside of the UK and it must have seemed like the chance of a lifetime to him. He later told his children that he had been in the "upper reaches of the lower Umguza." When they thought he was making it up, he took out a map to prove it to them.

Harry's second posting was to RAF Heliopolis, Cairo, as part of the Desert Air Force. Not long after arriving in Egypt, Harry met a young flight sergeant named Frank Castell. He and Harry worked closely together and became friends. Frank introduced Harry to Renée, his sister in law, one of the civil clerks. Renée Miriam Khoury was born on 12 January 1918, in Al Qahirah, Cairo, brought up in French schools and spoke French and Arabic fluently as well as a little English. When she met Harry, French was her first language and he struggled to understand her. She used to get called to translate when officers were having trouble.

Harry was very athletic in his youth; he even swam the width of the Suez Canal and received a certificate. He also visited Giza where he paid a local man to show him the quickest way to the top of the pyramid. He recalls in 1941 the sinking of the Prince of Wales and Repulse and the fact that he waved to the crew as they left the Suez. 840 people died when the Japanese sank the ship with long-range bombers.

From 1958 to 1962, Harry was stationed at RAF Dishforth. By then the couple had four children including my mother Angela. Harry's unit carried out large jobs on the planes, which were mainly F86Es from

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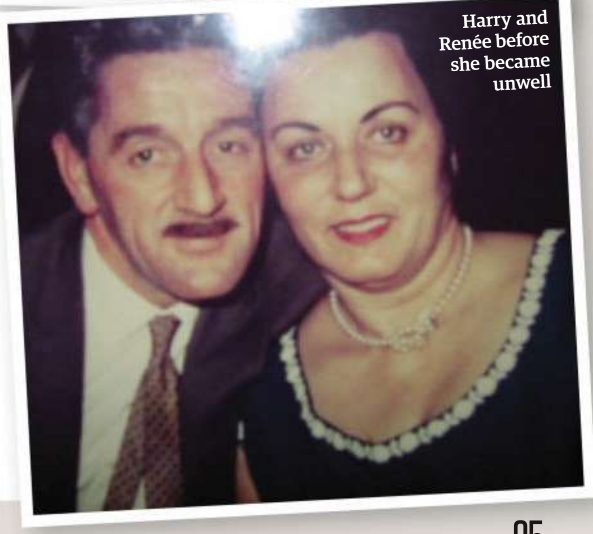
Harry outside the RAF Heliopolis Station Church on the day of his wedding



Harry and Renée before she became unwell

America. These Sabres were 11 metres long with a wingspan of the same distance. His job was to strip the engines and body, pack them on a loader and send them off to be reused in Britain.

By now a sergeant, Harry was sent all over to strip planes, usually along with an electrician, engineers and a few airframe men. It used to take them up to six weeks to strip a plane. Harry was posted to Aden, Saudi Arabia, in 1966, when Angela was ten. The British were in the process of giving Aden back to its people and so the area was in much turmoil.

The local Adenese vendors used to come around the RAF married quarters selling their goods, and Renée used to barter with them in Arabic. A family favourite was cold breaded Barracuda sandwiches, washed down with Amstel beer that came in crates of 24 'stubby' bottles. Living on the RAF base, Harry mainly worked on the Blackburn Beverleys, a British heavy transport aircraft flown in the 1950s and 1960s.

On 30 November 1967, British troops were evacuated, leaving Aden under NLF control. The Royal Marines, who had been the first British troops to arrive in Aden in 1839, were the last to leave – with the exception of a Royal Engineer detachment. Renée and Angela were airlifted out and taken to a camp in Hucknall in Nottinghamshire. Harry joined them a few months later, they then moved to RAF Abingdon, and then finally to RAF Valley in Anglesey.

Harry worked at RAF Valley until 1976, when he retired after 38 years of service to his country. He lives there to this day, unfortunately a widower. He has four children and seven grandchildren. On 1 January 1942, he was named in the New Year's Honours List that was published in the *London Gazette*. He was also awarded a War Medal for his full time service during World War II, as well as a Long Service medal (awarded after 18 years of service), and a Long Service 'bar' (awarded after 36 years of service). He calls these his 'silver pennies'.

Do you have any family stories to share? /AllAboutHistory @AboutHistoryMag

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Henry V (1386–1422). Artist unknown. Oil on panel. 16th century.

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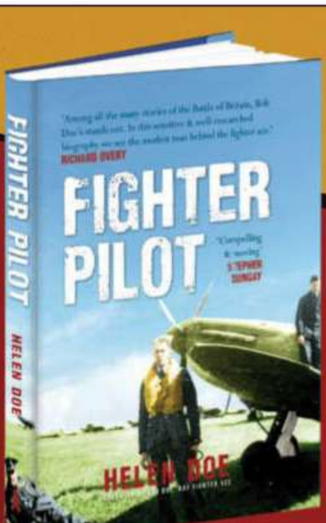

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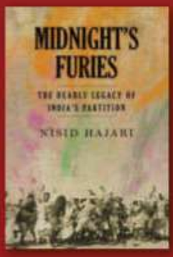

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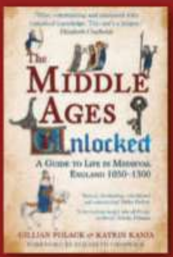

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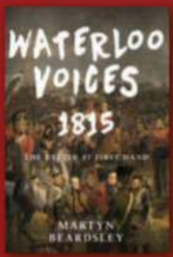

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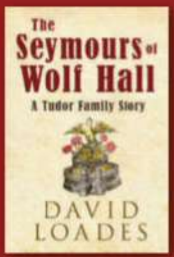

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HISTORY VS HOLLYWOOD

Fact versus fiction on the silver screen

MY WEEK WITH MARILYN

C+

Director: Simon Curtis **Starring:** Michelle Williams, Eddie Redmayne, Kenneth Branagh **Country:** USA **Released:** 2011

Does this film capture the reality or simply the glamour of Monroe's life?

VERDICT Fairly accurate to the source material, but probably not to history

WHAT THEY GOT WRONG...

01 Marilyn is portrayed as the classic figure of desirability that no man can resist, the awestruck Clark included. In reality, he wasn't quite as taken with her, saying she had a "nasty complexion, a lot of facial hair, shapeless figure." Not exactly love at first sight.

02 Although the book and the film claim otherwise, those on set and many who knew Monroe doubt a romantic relationship ever blossomed between the two. Not one person who worked on the set has said that they witnessed anything intimate between the two.

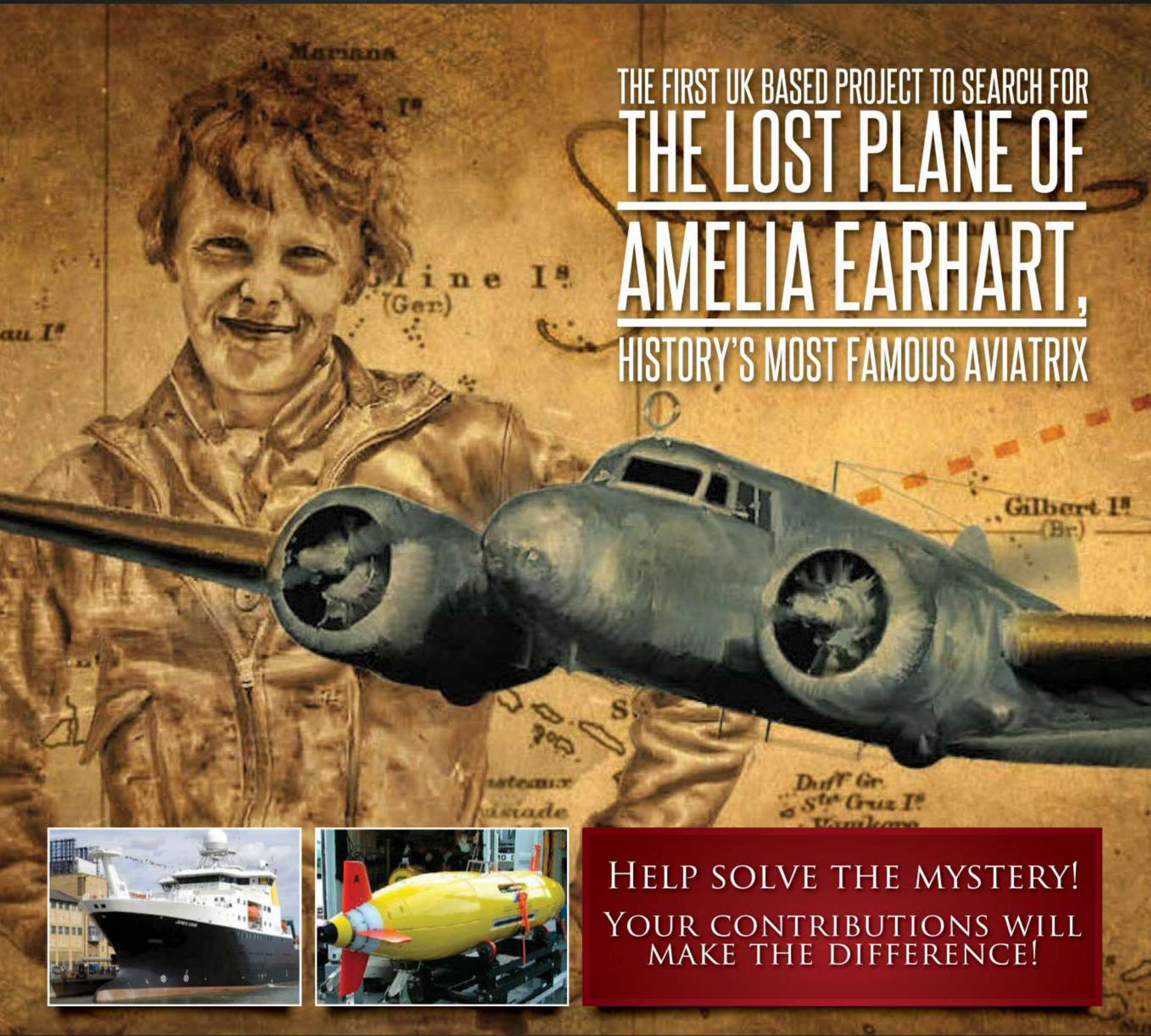
03 Another reason the liaison was very unlikely is that Monroe was completely absorbed in her husband, Arthur Miller, at the time. They were constantly around each other, and Miller not getting involved while Clark spent his week with her is nigh on impossible.

04 The film portrays Clark as a fresh-faced young man who is naïve, wide-eyed and easygoing. This innocent man is not seen at all in his memoirs, where he offers scathing reports of Monroe and boasts frequently about his many sexual encounters.

WHAT THEY GOT RIGHT...

Monroe really did struggle with her lines. She was reported as being rather unprofessional on set, turning up late and clashing with Olivier, as is seen in the film. Olivier certainly didn't mince his words when it came to the Hollywood star; even 25 years later he sharply remarked: "She was a bitch."

© Alamy

THE STRATUS PROJECT

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